

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 819.—VOL. XXI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851.

[PRICE 6D.]

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES, ABUNDING IN MINERALS.
MR. ROBERT EVANS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the
Wynham Arms Inn, BRIDGEND, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1851,
at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in such lots as may be determined on at the sale, and
subject to certain conditions to be there produced, all those extensive and valuable

FREEHOLD FARMS AND LANDS,
called HENDRE OWEN, TIR MERCHER AB EVAN CADARN, and TIR PENTWYN,
containing together by admeasurement 832a. 1a. 22r., or thereabout, and occupied by
yearly tenants.

Also, all that compact and valuable FREEHOLD FARM AND LANDS, called TROED-
YHIV, otherwise ABERCEIDIN, containing by admeasurement 131a. 0a. 14r.,
or thereabout, the surface of which is occupied by a yearly tenant, but the minerals are sub-
ject to a lease for a long term of years, at a sleeping rent of £100 per annum, and cer-
tain royalties.

And also, a FREEHOLD INN or TAVERN, at Cwmerdin, with the LANDS held
thereof, and several FREEHOLD HOUSES and GARDENS, subject to leases, at yearly
ground rents, and containing together about 17 acres of land.

The whole of this exceedingly valuable property is situated in the parish of LLANGO-
NOYD, GLAMORGANSHIRE, and in the vicinity of the South Wales Railway, the Cwm
Avon Copper and Iron-Works, the Maesteg Iron-Works, and other mining establish-
ments, and abounds in COAL, CULM, IRONSTONE, BLACKBAND, and other MIN-
ERALS, which can be worked on a very extensive scale. The Duffryn Llynvi Railway
passes through part of the property, communicating with the port of Porthcawl, and nearly
joining the South Wales Railway, and other means of transit are being projected.

There are also some thriving plantations on the lands,
Further particulars may be obtained on application to Michael Forster, Esq., C.E.,
Bancor, or Mr. Robert Evans, auctioneer, Bridgend; or to Mr. John Trevellick Jenkins,
solicitor, Swansea, at whose offices maps of the estates may be inspected.

SEDGLEY HALL ESTATE, SEDGLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.
—TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of
Chancery, made in certain causes of "Green v. Badley and Others," "Green v. Tomp-
son and Others," and "Green v. Tompson and Others," with the approbation of William
Brongham, Esq., one of the Masters of the said Court, at the SWAN INN, WOLVER-
HAMPTON, in the county of STAFFORD, on Wednesday, the 21st day of May next, at
Five o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. RANDLE SHAW WALKER, of Wolverhampton
aforesaid, auctioneer (the person appointed by the Master to sell the same), a certain
FREEHOLD ESTATE, called the SEDGLEY HALL ESTATE, situated in the parish of
SEDGLEY, in the county of STAFFORD, comprising

TWO FARM HOUSES and FARMING BUILDINGS, and about 149a. 1a. 22r. of
ARABLE MEADOW, PASTURE, and WOODLAND, subdivided into various inclosures,
together with all the valuable MINES and MINERALS under the said Estate.

The Estate will be OFFERED FIRST IN ONE LOT, and if a sum exceeding the re-
served bidding fixed by the Master be not bid for it, then it will be PUT UP IN TWO LOTS.

Valuable MINES of COAL and IRON have been proved to exist under the Estate, in-
cluding Ten-yard Coal, Heathen Coal, Gubbin, Ironstone New Mine, White Ironstone,
and Stinking Coal.

The whole of the Estate is close to the village of Sedgley, about three miles from the
town of Wolverhampton, immediately adjoining to and forming part of the South Staf-
fordshire Mining District.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale, and lithographed plans of the Estate, may
be obtained (gratis) upon application at the said Masters' Chambers, Southampton-build-
ings, London; to Messrs. Green, Dennis, and Allen, No. 10, Angel-court, Throgmorton-
street; John H. Benbow, Esq., solicitor, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn; and Holden
Walker, Esq., solicitor, 13, Finsbury's Inn, London; to Messrs. Bourne and Walsworth, Esq.,
solicitors, Dudley, Worcestershire; H. K. Harrison, Esq., Stourbridge, Worcestershire;
solicitor; Messrs. William Fowler & Son, land agents, Birmingham; Jeremiah Mathews,
Esq., Edgbaston House, near Birmingham; Mr. Edward Bagall, land agent, Smeth-
wick, Staffordshire; Mr. H. Johnson, land agent, Dudley, Worcestershire; at the place
of sale, and at the principal inns in the neighbourhood of the property.

The Estate may be viewed on application to Mr. George Jones, the tenant.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the VENALT IRON-WORKS,
consisting of an ENGINE-HOUSE, with powerful BLAST-ENGINE, TWO HOT
BLAST FURNACES, CASTING-HOUSES, OFFICE, DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES,
&c. These WORKS are situated in the VALE OF NEATH, GLAMORGANSHIRE,
within a few yards of the Vale of Neath Railway, and communicate with the Neath Canal
by a private railroad.

The MINERALS under 700 acres of land—viz., ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
COAL, FREE-BURNING or STEAM COAL (of known character), and IRON ORE,
both Argillaceous and Black-band, mostly opened by levels, WILL BE LET ON LOW
ROYALTIES with the WORKS. The site and quality of the Coal are well adapted for
the manufacture of Tin-plates.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, N. Edwards Vaughan, Esq., Rheola,
Merthyr Tydfil; or Mr. G. Halket, Walskeil, Bridgend.

COLLIERY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE
CONTRACT, all that COLLIERY, situate at PAULTON, county of SOMERSET,
the property of the "Faulton Coal Company," immediately adjoining the Somersetshire
Coal Canal, and now in full working, and held for the residue of a term of years, which
will expire on the 24th June, 1854.

The Coal is of excellent quality—the territory is very considerable—a large sum of
money has recently been expended in making underground roads, and in deepening the
shafts to the lower series of veins which have been discovered, immediately adjacent
thereto, and proved to be of very good quality, and can, with the unworked portions of
the upper series of veins—several acres of which, within a few hundred yards of the shaft,
remain untouched—be landed at a small outlay of capital; while, independently of a
ready access to the home market, the immediate contiguity of the canal insures a certain
means of communication with the distant coal merchants and consumers.

The Lessor will be prepared to negotiate with a purchaser for the grant of an extended
lease of the mine.

A purchaser will be required to take the engines, plant, fixtures, buildings, implements,
stock, and stores of the present company, at the valuation of two indifferent persons, or
their umpire, to be chosen in the usual manner.

To view the same, applications may be made to the Company's Clerk, on the premises;
and for further information, or to treat for the purchase, to Mr. Bruges Fry, solicitor,
Cheddar; Messrs. Hill and Williams, solicitors, Ballatrow; or to Messrs. J. and W. Rees-
Mogg, solicitors, Temple Cloud, near Bristol.—April 24, 1851.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—STEAM-
ENGINE, CRUSHER, PUMPS, and OTHER MATERIALS, now on the BARRIS-
TOWN MINE, situate in BANNOW BAY, COUNTY WEXFORD, IRELAND.

Consisting of a 26-inch cylinder PUMPING-ENGINE, complete, with a 10-ton boiler.
A powerful CRUSHER, with 17-feet fly-wheel, and crank attached.
40 fathoms of 7, 8, and 9-inch PUMPS, 3 working barrels, doorknees, and windroes
to fit; 180 fathoms of 14-inch and 14-inch slide-rods, round iron fagotted chucks and
pins, 4 balance-bolts, 30 pulleys and stands, complete; 2 horse-whims, 180 fathoms of
1-inch and 7-16-inch chain, best quality, and a short time in use; 18-feet water-wheel,
3 feet breast, with oak axle and 4-head stamps attached; 3 tram wagons, 4 pairs horse-
whim sheaves, about 4 tons of tram and other iron, 24-inch by 4-inch smith's bellows,
screw stocks, and other smith's tools, a full set of dressing tools, hutches, bunnies,
&c., and brass wire machine bottom slivers, 4 feet by 2 feet, large brass bell, a dial by
Wilson, a large quantity of shed roofing and other timber, &c.

The above materials are of the best quality, and can be shipped from the mine at a
cost of 1s. per ton.

Application to be made to Thomas Hecker, Esq., 26, Birchinn-lane, London; or to Mr.
Thomas Agnew, Barristown Mine, Bannow Bay, county Wexford, Ireland.
Dated Barristown Mine, April 24, 1851.

ENGINEERS' AND MACHINE-MAKERS' TOOLS, &c.,
FOR SALE:—

1. Large DOUBLE SCREWING MACHINE, to screw bolts and tap-nuts, up to 34-inch
diameter.
2. WHEEL-CUTTING ENGINE, with 37 change wheels, 110 cutters (varied sizes),
18 arbors, tool with 2 iron and 2 wooden chucks for cutting internal wheels, 1 iron
box for cutting racks, 1 large extra slide, and a variety of other articles connected;
also, 2 intermediate shafts, with 3 cones, 2 pulleys, grooved pulley, slide, galloways,
and grounds.

3. TOOL for making cutters, with widener and arbor.

4. PLANING MACHINE, to cut both ways; bed 31 feet long, will take in 21 inches,
with extra cheeks and slide to take in 38 inches, with bar for slotting couplings,
&c. Tools for fixing on work; also, intermediate shaft, 2 pulleys, 1 drum, galloways,
and grounds.

5. Large DOUBLE-GEARED SELF-ACTING TURNING LATHE, 17-inch centres,
12-feet bed, face plate, catch plate, with intermediate shaft, 2 pulleys, cone, gal-
loways, and self-acting driving apparatus.

6. Large screw and nut, 6 feet long, 34-inch diameter, and 1-inch pitch.

7. Small wheel-cutting engine, 1 small vertical drilling machine, vices, hammers, &c.

8. Cranes, 1 triangle, 1 three-wheeled carriage, screw stocks, with runches, &c.

9. Large grindstones, in heavy cast-iron boxes, and 1 pair built polishers, with pulleys
and frame.

10. A number of small turning lathes, and other tools for bobbin-making; also, a ma-
chine for making power-loom drivers.

11. Large assortment of engine-cut wheel and other patterns—in iron.

12. Large assortment of machine, tool, and other patterns—in wood.

A considerable number of the above tools and machines are quite new, and but little
wrought—the rest have been more or less used; and the whole are of the most approved
construction, and in good working order, and are being disposed of at prices considerably
below the market value for such articles.

The whole are to be seen on the premises, No. 33, Great Hamilton-street, Glasgow,
where, or to Mr. D. M. Curriek, Virginia-buildings, Glasgow, application may be made.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE,
MINING BROKER, begs to renew his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS
seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual
income of 15 to 20 per cent.

MR. CROFTS HAS SPECIALLY FOR SALE—
South Tamar (50 shares) Woodman's Well and Broadbridge (4 shares) Devon and Courtenay (50 shares) Wheel Arthur (10 shares) Wheel Vincent (20 shares) Lamherose (15 shares) Wheel Harriet (100 shares) Wheel Mary Emma (20 shares) Daren (30 shares) Appledore (30 shares) Trethery (1 share) Condurow (1 share) Wheel Augusta (10 shares) West Wheel Virgin (10 shares) Bodmin Consols (3 shares)
The system of representing the VALUE of MINES, by describing them as DIVIDEND or NON-DIVIDEND PAYING, is by no means sufficiently explanatory of their real qualities, for it is clear that mines may come under the first denomination which, nevertheless, differ greatly in value: for instance, some continue to divide large profits for a long time, and some in like manner small profits only, whilst there are others which pay dividends, large or small, as the case may be, but only for a very limited period. The selection of mining ground also requires the greatest care, which, in most instances, can only be applied by or through agents, qualified by long and successful practical experience, combined with local geological knowledge.

Mr. Crofts beg to state that, as an Official List is proposed to be published twice a week by the Committee of the Mining Exchange, he thinks it unnecessary to continue his List of Prices Current.

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, May 2, 1851.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & LIGHTOLLER, MINING AGENTS

AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.
OFFICE.—No. 34, EXCHANGE ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

Messrs. FRANCIS & LIGHTOLLER, may be CONSULTED BY MINING COM-
PANIES or OTHER PARTIES requiring INSPECTIONS and REPORTS on MINES of
every description, or by CAPITALISTS and OTHERS desirous of INVESTING their
CAPITAL in MINES or other MINERAL PROPERTIES.

Statistics and other general information connected with Mines and the Mineral Dis-
tricts given or obtained with the utmost dispatch.

Mr. FRANCIS, who has, during the last 30 years' experience in the practical
management of mines, and reported on most of the principal ones in the United King-
dom, applicants may rest assured they will receive full and satisfactory information on
matters connected with mining.

Arbitrators, and contractors for the erection of engines and every description of mining
machinery.

FRANCIS'S MINING OFFICES, 7, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI.

—The great importance of the Mining Interest at the present moment renders it
necessary that every means should be adopted to place its operations on the plainest and
fairest foundation.

The system of representing the VALUE of MINES, by describing them as DIVIDEND or
NON-DIVIDEND PAYING, is by no means sufficiently explanatory of their real qualities,
for it is clear that mines may come under the first denomination which, nevertheless,
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mining ground also requires the greatest care, which, in most instances, can only be ap-
plied by or through agents, qualified by long and successful practical experience, com-
bined with local geological knowledge.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, who has, during the last 29 years, without intermission,
been engaged as Manager of Mines abroad, as well as in Cornwall and Wales, many of
which are making large profits, takes leave to announce, that he has OPENED these
OFFICES, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till Three.

N.B.—Information supplied, without favour or prejudice, as to the present condition
and prospects of all mines without distinction, as far as can be ascertained by the closest
attention to the best sources of knowledge.

••• The TRANSFER of MINING PROPERTY (such only as is legitimate) negotiated
on satisfactory terms.

MINING SPECULATIONS.—MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E.,

F.G.S., 13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, begs to acquaint the Public that a very
IMPROPER USE of his NAME has been made. He is neither "Superintendent" nor
"A Manager" of any mine. Such a nomination, attached to recent prospectuses, is not
only without his consent, but contrary to the established principles of his office. In
the present state of mining speculations it is imperative to examine every new "spec" care-
fully, and exercise the greatest caution; he, therefore, trusts that his old friends and
other capitalists will not be led away by any of those misrepresentations, and be timely
advised on the mines management, and prospects, as usual.

MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from
No. 3, George-yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuation
of their favours.

MR. J. H. MANDEVILLE,

MINING AND GENERAL SHARE AGENT,
No. 22, CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL.

MINING INVESTMENT.—THOMAS FULLER AND CO.,

51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, have on hand DEVON CONSOLS
NORTH: this mine is situate and adjoining the celebrated Devon Great Consols Copper
Mines, having the same stratum of ground, and running parallel with and having the
same great cross-courses, and within a short distance of the present rich lode of these
productive mines, which, with £1 paid, are now marketable at £310, and paying £48 per
annum in dividends.—T. Fuller and Co. have also SHARES in Appledore Silver-Lead,
Wheel Caradon Copper, Peter and Mary Tavy Consols, Wheel Franco, &c., and will take
pleasure in furnishing all particulars connected therewith.

MINING AND SHARE OFFICES,

No. 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.
Messrs. H. BOXALL & CO., in announcing their REMOVAL from Crosby Hall Cham-
bers to the ABOVE ADDRESS, beg respectfully to solicit a CONTINUANCE of FAVOURS
so liberally conferred, and at the same time to call the attention of PARTIES seeking
profitable INVESTMENTS to the advantages which MINING PROPERTY offers "when
judiciously selected," as compared with any other securities: it may be sufficient to state,
they can be bought to pay from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. This is a favourable time
for purchasing dividend-paying stock, while greater caution was never more required than
at present in selecting from the many new, "and some worthless," schemes, such as are
likely to be eventually remunerative.

Our Mr. B. having become a member of the New Mining Exchange, we are in a po-
sition to do full justice to our friends, either in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of MINING
PROPERTY. We publish a daily List of Prices of what may be termed "Active Stock,"
which we shall be happy to forward to any parties requiring the same.—April 15.

MR. R. TRIPP, MINING AND SHARE OFFICES,

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY,
CORNHILL, LONDON.

OKEL TOR SILVER-LEAD MINE.—The Promoters of this

MINE being desirous that it should be carried out in a business-like manner, with
the spirit of prudence and economy, have made arrangements with Mr. EVAN HOPKINS
to forward regularly COPIES of the RECORDS of their PROCEEDINGS to his OFFICE,
13, Austinfriars, in order that he may not only from periodical inspections be able to
judge of the progress made, but of the daily operations, for the satisfaction of distant
capitalists who consult him.

Mr. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, has SHARES in the
ABOVE very promising undertaking FOR SALE, and from whom, or from the Secre-
tary, Mr. J. Jury, at the office of the Company, Castle-terrace, Exeter, every information
may be obtained. About 450 shares remain for sale—deposit 10s per share.

Dated May 3, 1851.

TO GAS COMPANIES.

BOGHEAD CANNEL COAL.—This COAL is the most

highly Bituminous Coal known, and, therefore, peculiarly adapted for mixing with
inferior coals in the Manufacture of Gas, for which purpose it is exclusively used. It
yields 15,500 cubic feet of gas, of the specific gravity of .775 per ton of coal; and a burner
consuming at the rate of 1 cubic foot per hour, gives a light equal eight and a half
sperm-candle tapers, each consuming 120 grains of sperm per hour. The light yielded by
1 ton of this Coal is equal to that from 1900 lbs. of sperm candles; whereas that from
the same quantity of Newcastle Caking Coal is only equal to 420 lbs.; and that from
the best Wigan Cannel Coal to only 750 lbs. of sperm candles. It can be shipped at any of
the ports in the Frith of Forth or the Clyde.

For terms and other particulars, apply to R. W. Kennard and Co., sole agents, 67,
Upper Thames-street, London.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular

MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS
TO CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS

by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 30th of every month; and from
Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers on the 29th
of the month, to Malte, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez
by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. CONSTANTI-
NOPLE—On the 29th of the month. ALEXANDRIA—On the 30th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadix, and Gibraltar, on the 7th
17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo,
apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place,
Southampton.

MINERALOGIST.—An opportunity occurs for an experienced
MINERALOGIST to INSPECT LODES in GREENLAND.—Address S. H. Lundt,
Esq., care of Mr. I. Meyer, 34, Jewry street, Aldgate.

WANTED.—A NEW WATER-WHEEL for the IVY TOR
MINE, near OAKHAMPTON, DEVON: to be made complete, and to be put up
on the mine, 30 feet diameter by 4 feet breast; iron axle, cranks, and oak rings, to be
made of the best materials, and on the best principle.—Tenders for the wheel, stating
when the same can be completed, to be forwarded on or before the 16th May inst., ad-
dressed to the Secretary, at the Union Mining Company's Offices, 6, Austinfriars.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED, of 40 to 60-inch cylinder, with
suitable BOILER, &c., Second-hand or New.—Prices and tenders may be sent to
Mr. R. Hunt, Secretary to the Bodmin Consols Mines, 75, Cornhill.

STEAM-ENGINES.—TO BE SOLD, a SECOND-HAND
46-horse CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, 7-feet stroke, in good working order,
complete, to the end of connecting-rod, without boiler or gearing. May be seen at work.
Also, a PORTABLE 12-horse CONDENSING ENGINE, 2-feet stroke, with strong
cast-iron cylinder, extending the whole length of frame—the beam supported by six col-
umns and entablature; the parallel motion and gears were fitted up bright, and the
engine is now in first-rate working order—equal to new. May be had either with or
without boiler and fly-wheel.

Also, a PORTABLE 10-horse CONDENSING ENGINE, 3 feet stroke—of same con-
struction as above, and in equally good order: either with or without boiler and fly-wheel.
Also, a PORTABLE HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, with cylinder 12
inches diameter, and to work a stroke of 2 feet, complete, with metallic piston, wrought-
iron connecting rod, boiler, and gearing, fly-wheel and shaft—new.

Apply to Wenington and Co., engineers, Gosport Works, near Walsall.

ON SALE.—HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, of
6 and 12-horse power.—These are the BEST ENGINES for MINING or OTHER
PURPOSES, requiring great strength in the construction; they are portable, the bed
being cast in one piece.—Can be seen at John Ellis and Brothers, engineers and mill-
wrights, 15, Backwater-street, Manchester.

SLATE QUARRY.—FOR SALE, ONE-EIGHTH in a
WELSH SLATE QUARRY, now at work, extending its operations and machinery,
and producing SLABS and SLATES of very superior quality, for which there is an im-
mediate and very profitable market.—Address "H. F. H.," care of Mr. Hooper, Thavies
Inn, Holborn, London.

CROWN SLATE QUARRIES, CARNARVONSHIRE.—
TO BE LET, for a term of years, on such conditions as shall be approved by the
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, &c., 212a, 2a. 9r. of GROUND,
situated in the parish of LLANDWROG, in the county of CARNARVON, either in one
Lot, or to be divided into Five Lots, as follows:—

No. 1. Comprising MOELTREFAN, otherwise CLODFORFOEL, SLATE
QUARRY 40 3 4
2. BELOIR, and adjoining ditto, on the western side 31 1 39
3. Comprising BRYN FERRE 54 2 30
4. BELOIR, and adjoining ditto, and No. 2 34 1 28
5. Comprising VRON, otherwise CLODFAI FRON, SLATE QUARRY 46 0 38

At a royalty of 1-12th part of the slates made merchantable at the Quarries, subject to
a deed rent, in case the royalty should not in any year amount to a certain sum—such sum
to be named by the party applying for a lease, who, at the same time, must send in the
names of two substantial parties, who will jointly and severally become security for the
punctual payment of such rent and royalty.

Offers for leases of the above properties must be sent to the Commissioners of Her
Majesty's Woods and Forests, &c., Whitehall-place, London, within one month from the
date hereof, with full description of the parties applying, and references as to respectabil-
ity, and the amount of capital it is intended to expend in working the Quarries.
London, May 3, 1851.

TO BE LET, in Lots, for MINING PURPOSES, in NORTH
WALES, for a term of 21 years, all that EXTENSIVE RANGE of METALLIFEROUS
MOUNTAIN LANDS, part of the ABER HIRNANT ESTATE, within a few miles
of the valuable Llangannog Lead Mines, the lode of which have been traced through the
property, which is also intersected by various promising lodes, indicative of LEAD and
COOPER—LIMESTONE abounds. The Crown claims have been redeemed.

Apply for particulars to H. Richardson, Esq., Aber Hirnant, Bala, North Wales.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, a FEW SHARES in a
MINE, which has hitherto been conducted almost exclusively by one gentleman,
and is now in the most satisfactory state. The returns are nearly paying cost, added to
a very important discovery has just been made.—Apply to Mr. Carno, No. 28,
Threadneedle street, London.

CELEBRATED CRAFTNANT COPPER MINE, near HAR-
LECH, NORTH WALES.—FOR SALE, a FEW SHARES in the ABOVE MINE.
For further particulars apply by letter, addressed to "A. Z.," at the office of the Mining
Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

NEW WHEEL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINE.—
ST. ALLEN, CORNWALL.—In 6000 shares. Deposit £2 per share.
APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the ABOVE MINE to be made to Mr. A. P. LYONS
BELLINGER, at the offices of the Company, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, where re-
ports, plans, and every information can be obtained.

NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER
MINE.—APPLICATION for the remaining SHARES to be made immediately to
Messrs. JOSIAH SIMS & CO., TAVISTOCK, DEVON, where reports
and every information can be obtained, and specimens of the silver-lead ore seen.

CALIFORNIA.—Col. FREMONT'S MARIPOSA MINES.
—The BRITISH PUBLIC is informed that the UNDESIGNED is the only autho-
rised REPRESENTATIVE in EUROPE of the Hon. J. C. FREMONT, in respect of
LEASES contemplated to be made of PORTIONS of his GOLD DOMAIN on the MAR-
POSA and SAN JOAQUIN. DAVID HOFFMAN, 13, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT OFFICE, No. 5, Broad-street-
buildings, London, April 24, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this Company will be HELD at the office, as
above, on Tuesday, the 6th day of May next, when one Director will be elected, in the
place of John Schneider, Esq., who goes out by rotation, but is eligible for re-election,
and will be proposed accordingly.—The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

ALFRED GODFREY, Secretary.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINE.—Office, Winchester-house,
52, Old Broad-street, London, May 1, 1851.—NOTICE.—ONE FOUND perhaps
agreeably to the prospectus and certificates, will be DUE on the 5th inst., and
ABLE at this OFFICE; the certificates must be left one clear day, in order that the
payments may be endorsed thereon.

TAMAR MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.
is hereby given, that JOSEPH GROUT, of Tring Park, Tring, in the county of
Herts, Esquire, has RESIGNED his office, or appointment, as one of the DIRECTORS of
this COMPANY, and all his responsibilities as such late Director has now ceased.
Temple, May 1, 1851. E. H. PLUMPTRE, Solicitor to the said Mr. Grout.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given,
that JOSEPH GROUT, of Tring Park, Tring, in the county of Herts, Esquire,
has RESIGNED his office, or appointment, as one of the DIRECTORS of this COMPANY,
and all his responsibilities as such late Director has now ceased.
Temple, May 1, 1851. E. H. PLUMPTRE, Solicitor to the said Mr. Grout.

WEST WHEEL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.
Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the
shareholders will be HELD at the Company's Offices, as under, on Monday, the 12th of
May next, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely. WM. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

57, Old Broad-street, April 21, 1851.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.
Winchester-house, Old Broad-street.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-
YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of shares in this Association will be
HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., at Two
o'clock precisely.

Notice is hereby also given, that at this meeting the Election will take place of three
Directors, in the room of Thomas Gibson, Esq., Sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, Bart., and John
Wray, Esq., who go out of office by rotation, but who, being eligible, offer themselves
for re-election. Henry James Brooke, Esq., the auditor going out of office at this meet-
ing by rotation, does not offer himself for re-election; and a Special Meeting will be
shortly convened to elect an Auditor to supply the vacancy thus occasioned.

London, May 1, 1851. GEORGE THOMAS, Acting Director.

N.B.—The auditors' statement may be seen at the office three days before the meeting

Transactions of Scientific Bodies.

MEETINGS DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.

THIS DAY	Asiatic—5, New Burlington-street.....	2 P.M.
MONDAY	Entomological—17, Old Bond-street.....	8 P.M.
	British Architects—16, Grosvenor-street.....	8 P.M.
	Chemical—145, Strand.....	8 P.M.
TUESDAY	Civil Engineers—25, Great T. -square-street.....	8 P.M.
	Pathological—33, Great T. -square-street.....	8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY	Royal Botanic—Inner C. -square, Regent's-park.....	3 P.M.
THURSDAY	Antiquaries—Somerset-house.....	8 P.M.
	Royal—Somerset-house.....	8 P.M.
	Royal Society of Literature—4, St. Martin's-place.....	3 P.M.
FRIDAY	Astronomical—Somerset-house.....	3 P.M.
	Royal Institution—Albemarle-street.....	8 P.M.
SATURDAY	Philological—London Library, 12, St. James's-square.....	8 P.M.
	Medical—33, Great T. -square-street.....	8 P.M.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

[Abstracts of papers read at the general meeting at Birmingham, on the 23rd April.]

ON AN IMPROVED AXLE-BOX FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

BY MR. BARRAN, OF LONDON.

There are three points in which this axle box purports to be an improvement.—1. An end bearing piece fitted to slide into the box, and capable of being adjusted so as to allow the axle to revolve without friction, and at the same time prevent any excess of endway motion. The end piece is fixed in its place by a set screw, fastened into one of a series of holes which are arranged in a spiral form round the bearing piece, the position of these holes allowing of its being adjusted to 1-32d of an inch. The second improvement consists of a grit shield. A circular ring is fixed by two screws to the inner face of the axle-box, and a corresponding ring is keyed upon the axle, and revolves with it. This shield is not applicable to the present form of the axle-boxes of locomotive engines. The third improvement is a grease-drawer, which slides into the lower part of the axle-box. The lubricating material passing over the journals, falls into the drawers, and may be used again and again until its properties become deteriorated. A saving of from 5-6ths to 7-8ths has been effected in the quantity of tallow used. These boxes are affixed to several carriages on the South-Eastern Railway, and the certificates of their working, furnished by the officials of that line, speak in favourable terms of the ease and steadiness of their action. In the course of the discussion that followed, it was elicited that in passing curves no difficulty was experienced from the absence of transverse motion.—Mr. ADAMS objected that if the axle was not allowed a certain amount of play, it was impossible to get round sharp curves; and if this axle-box allowed play in the guards, the principle of Mr. Barran's invention was subverted.—Mr. HENSON considered that the trouble of adjusting the set screw would be an objection. He found no difficulty in preventing oscillation with the boxes at present in use.—After some remarks from the Chairman, Mr. Slate, and others, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Barran for his paper.

ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES.

BY MR. BENJAMIN GIBBONS, OF SHUT END, NEAR DUDLEY.

This was a very long and important paper, and we regret that it is impossible in our limits to give more than a sketch of its contents. The writer first proceeded to examine the plan of an upcast and downcast shaft, as in general use, and showed wherein it was defective. The writer then proceeded to describe his own process. One pit only is sunk instead of two, and in the side of the shaft a smaller shaft is cut to form an air chimney, and afterwards separated from the main shaft. The air chimney is circular, and may be made about 3 ft. diameter inside, or more, as may be required. This is done simultaneously with the sinking of the shaft, and it very little impedes the rate of sinking, as an additional man has room to work in it, and he keeps pace with the sinkers of the shaft. The air chimney is bricked at the same time with the shaft, the circular brickwork of each forming a partition of double thickness and secure strength from the two arches abutting against each other. This air chimney is carried from the top to the bottom of the shaft, and is sufficient to carry off all the gas, and such quantity of air as may be required in the mine. The men carry always an abundant supply of air with them. The gate road is driven from the shaft at the bottom of the coal, as in the ordinary plan; but the air head is driven from the air chimney, within 2 ft. of the top of the coal, or higher if practicable, the vertical air chimney terminating at the level of the horizontal air head. The gate road and air head are carried forwards in a parallel direction to the extent of the work, and spouts or openings are driven upwards, to connect them at about every 15 yards, every spout being bricked up close in succession when a fresh one is made in advance, so as to make the current of air traverse the whole extent of the gate road before it rises up to the air head and passes away to the air chimney. These spouts can only be driven perpendicularly upwards from the gate road to the air head, and each of them being about 18 feet long, in the 30-foot coal, a formidable practical difficulty was experienced by the author in the Kingwinford pits, where the coal being contiguous to a great fault, it abounded in gas to so great a degree, that when a spout was carried up a very few feet, it became so filled with gas that no man could work in it. But to show how small an aperture is necessary for the escape of the gas in its undiluted state, this difficulty was overcome by boring upwards from the spout a hole, 4 in. in diameter, into the air head. The gas fled off instantly, followed by a stream of air sufficient to ventilate the gate road, and to enable the men to work with candles in the spout with the greatest safety. The excavation of the coal is commenced in the same manner as in the ordinary system, by driving at right angles from the end of the gate road to begin a "side of work," and the ventilation is carried on completely and continuously from the extremity of the working, whilst the whole of the coal to the top is removed. The whole of the gas is constantly drained off from the upper surface of the coal by means of the air head, and the numerous spouts or cross-drains which remain all open to the air head, by means of a small pipe-hole left in the stopping as they are successively stopped, and which constantly drain off the gas most effectually by piercing through and cutting the horizontal layers of coal, and thus tapping the several strata at so many different points. The process resembles that of draining a bog of its water by cutting two main parallel drains, thus dividing the whole into a series of square portions; but the gas will escape with a greater facility than water, as it is carried off by its own levity, causing a rapid current in the air head, without the assistance of an artificial current of air, as fast as it is released by the removal of fresh masses of coal, which is a circumstance giving all the necessary facility for rapidly draining the coal. By this system, the danger of any accumulation of a reservoir of gas in the upper part of the workings is effectually prevented.—In reply to Mr. Clift and others, Mr. Gibbons said that he always ascertained the dip of the strata before he began to sink a shaft. He then sank the pit at the highest level of the coal, and thus formed a natural chimney, upon which the gas by its levity, compared with atmospheric air, found vent. He, therefore, required no air to carry off the gas. He never allowed it to get into the workings, and, consequently, there was no necessity for injecting more air than was necessary for the use of the miners.—In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Gibbons gave an interesting sketch of his mode of getting coal. In opposition to the usual method, he left no pillars, he gutted the mine completely of its contents. In a 30-foot measure of coal he sank the shaft to the depth of 15 feet. He then drove gate roads to the extent of the workings, and excavated the coal backwards towards the shaft, allowing the roof to "creep" or fall in behind the miners, thus dispensing with the use of pillars. The second, or under division of 15 feet, was worked in the same manner, the subsided roof being as secure as in the first instance, and yet so porous as to allow the gas to escape into the air shaft. By this means he was enabled to get from one-half to two-thirds more coal per acre than by the ordinary mode of leaving pillars.—A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Gibbons for his valuable paper.

ON A NEW MACHINE FOR BLOOMING IRON.

BY MR. JOSEPH BEASLEY, OF SMETHEWICK.

The purpose of this machine, which has been invented and patented by Mr. J. Brown, is to perform the process of blooming the iron from the puddling-furnace, which is usually done by hammering; and in some instances by squeezing; the object being to squeeze out the cinder from the puddled ball, and to compress the iron into a form ready for rolling into a bar, which is done at the same heat. The machine consists of three large eccentric rolls placed horizontally in strong holsters, the centres of the rolls being arranged in a triangular position, and the bottom roll nearly central between the two top rolls. These rolls rotate in the same direction, and are driven by a centre pinion working into three pinions of equal size fixed in the roll spindles. In the present machine the driving power is applied direct to the bottom roll, by means of a large wheel, for the convenience of carrying the main shaft under the floor, but it could be applied to the centre pinion, if preferred. The rolls are cast solid with their journal-like ordinary rolls, and are driven in the usual manner by coupling boxes and pulleys. The roll faces are 16 in. long, and the bottom roll has strong flanges at each end, 8 in. deep, between which the two upper rolls work. The object of these flanges is to upset or compress the ends of the bloom as the iron in the operation becomes elongated, and the ends are forced against the flanges, which makes them square and sound. The top roll has a large hollow, in which the puddled ball is placed by the puddler, and this roll carries it round and drops it into the space between the three rolls, this space being at the moment at its largest capacity. The three projecting points of the rolls immediately impinge upon the ball, and compress it forcibly on the three sides, and giving a rotating motion to the ball, at the same time they have a very powerful kneading action upon the iron, squeezing out the cinder

very effectually, which flows freely away down each side of the bottom roll. The space between the rolls gradually contracts from the eccentric or spiral form of the rolls, thereby maintaining an increasing compression on the iron on all sides and on the ends, until it is liberated by the points simultaneously passing the bloom, which falls down, and is discharged by the machine at the same moment that another ball is dropped in at the top of the machine. The projecting teeth on the surface of the rolls assist this action, by seizing hold of the iron, and kneading into it as it rotates, and these teeth gradually diminish in projection, the last portion of each roll being plain, and the bloom is consequently turned out in a smooth compact form. The space between the flanges of the bottom roll is widened for a short distance beyond the point, for the purpose of allowing the bloom to drop out readily and admitting the fresh ball. The time occupied in producing a bloom is 12 seconds; by the ordinary plan of hammering it is from 60 to 80 seconds. Considerable difference of opinion was expressed as to the relative value of iron bloomed by the machine and the hammer, some of the members contending that the machine lapped the cinder up, while Mr. Cowper and others, who had seen the machine at work, held that the contrary was the case.—Mr. SLATE said that there could be no doubt that the machine was far superior to the ordinary squeezers.—Mr. EATON HODGKINSON said that he had entered the room with some strong prejudices against the machine, but he was bound to say that the samples of iron produced had removed them in some degree. Still he doubted if the iron produced was superior to that made by the hammer.—The CHAIRMAN remarked that it was desirable that the relative qualities of the iron, and the cost of the different processes, should be accurately ascertained, and he suggested that Mr. Beasley should make further experiments, and report to a subsequent meeting.—A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Beasley.—*Birmingham Journal.*

ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES.—NEW SERIES.—No. VII.

BY FRANKLIN COXWORTHY, AUTHOR OF "ELECTRICAL CONDITION."

The principles that prevailed during the formation of the earth have been generally disposed of, and as in our previous papers we have ventured on dissenting from all the opinions that have been advanced by the geologist, it is necessary to direct attention to the main features that have induced in his mind conclusions so utterly at variance with the admitted data. That the earth was once hot, and that the globe towards the centre is still in an intensely heated condition, is generally allowed; but all the characters which matter must have assumed under these circumstances have been entirely lost sight of; and, therefore, all influences referable to the atmosphere and ocean on the land have been regarded as operations that are going on at the present time.

In reference to the formation of boulders, a geologist observes:—

A short distance from the tower of Nant-y-Balan may be seen a huge mass of tumbled red clay overlying the coal measures. It is the bed or the bottom of the new red sandstone formation. For a thickness of 100 yards it is full of the debris of the older formation, from the primary granite to the white freestone, which interstratifies the coal in the parish of Raubon. Here and there we find relics of the carboniferous series, and, thinly scattered, a few vegetable and marine fossils, amidst a mass of clunch and clay, and shale and gravel, but what strikes us with the greatest astonishment is the huge boulders which lie buried in its mass, and surround us on every side. Whence come they, and by what agency? Here are granite and slate, basalt and limestone, chert and grit. Some of these boulders too, are of immense size, measuring many yards in length, breadth, and thickness; that which lies a short distance from us, and half imbedded, is of such vast bulk as to be probably some hundred tons in weight. It is basalt; but how came it here? Call to your aid the active forces of the elements—fire, air, and water, and calculate the power that would be required to lift and transport this enormous body from the rock in which it was once incorporated to the spot where it now lies, a distance of probably 50 or 100 miles, over hills and mountains of almost inaccessible approach, and through gorges and ravines of inconceivable difficulty. You are puzzled, amazed; equally so would Euclid and Archimedes have been; nevertheless there the huge phenomenon lies, and in a stratum, too, to which it is alien; its form is flat and much worn, as from slow and laborious travelling.

Such incoherent ramblings as this naturally result from the want of a directing principle; and although whales and other monsters of the deep have not been made the carriers of these huge boulders, Mr. Agassiz and his followers have enlisted in their creed the assistance of icebergs to account for the transport of stones from one end of the globe to the other. Matter, however, similar to these boulders exists immediately below where the stones themselves lay; it is but reasonable to suppose, therefore, that they were brought to the surface either in a solid or liquid state during the general uplifting of the earth.

On the top of Stainmore are masses of granite embedded in peat, on a bed of limestone, or a primary rock on one of a more recent formation, the limestone and substrata affording apparent proof that the granite was not thrown up from below. In the limestone, however, are fissures filled with metallic ores, which show most incontestably that, since the formation of the limestone, matter has passed through it; and we have no hesitation in asserting, that on an inspection of the localities from which these immense masses of matter are supposed to have been transported or washed away, it will be found that stones of only a few pounds, or even ounces, in weight, remain in their original place of deposition.

It would be both a facile and pleasant inquiry to trace, step by step, the conformableness of geological changes or periods in the earth's features, including both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, with those which must have taken place in the atmosphere; but as in these preliminary remarks we intend to deal with generalities, we must defer that inquiry to a future, but no distant, period.

The continued operation of an oxygen atmosphere could not fail in reducing the temperature of the ocean, and in causing the gradual deposition of the matter held in solution; and the "Permian" and subsequent periods are remarkable for their immense deposits of magnesian limestone, sandstones, and marls, which immediately overlay the carboniferous; and with these formations commenced the existence of a class of animals of the reptile or cold-blooded order, which alone inhabited the earth through an immense space of time, and of which a diminutive kind exist at the present period; and here we have afforded incontestable evidence of our atmospheric conditions.

Sulphur, if burnt in air, generates sulphurous acid; but in oxygen, in the presence of vapour, sulphuric acid; and at a period subsequent to the coal-bed formation, the beds of sulphate of lime or gypsum were deposited, which is, we conceive, at least strong corroborative proof of the existence of an oxygen atmosphere at this time; and as the cooling of the waters naturally reduced their property of holding matter in solution, the more soluble salts, such as magnesia and common salt, were also deposited; the former in combination with lime constituting the magnesian limestone, and the latter in vast beds, such as those in Cheshire, where it is found in alternating beds of red and green marl, with gypsum and rock salt, which sometimes exceed 600 feet in thickness, and extend laterally from one to two miles. Flints in chalk are found only in thin layers, but when the carbonic atmosphere had been, generally speaking, disposed of by the chalk formation and limestone beds, masses of flint were deposited as gravel, of several feet in thickness; mountains of sand also having been formed and deposited about the same time.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—The Royal Property has again re-opened its gates to its admirers. The inauguration took place on Thursday with a *bal masque*, which was most respectably and fully attended, the merry masquers not separating until an early hour of morning. On Friday the usual amusements took place. During the recess the gardens have been entirely redecorated. In addition to the old favourites, several new improvements have been introduced, and the amusements are now more diversified than at any former period—ball, music, hydraulics, pyrotechnics, and equestrian entertainments being provided for the gratification of the visitors. The illuminations and fireworks were worthy of Vauxhall in its best days; while the viands and refreshments were of the first order. A military band has been engaged, who play entirely on Sax-horn instruments, for the first time in England. The entertainments went off with great éclat, and we anticipate a favourable and prosperous season to the deserving and indefatigable lessee.

On Monday last, Mr. Wase opened his Gallery, No. 168, Bond-street, to a private view, preparatory to the public opening of the works he has selected for exhibition from the *chef d'œuvre* of the most eminent modern British artists, and rarely has one room, even in this metropolis, contained such a brilliant collection of pictures, as well as visitors of such high distinction, both in literature and art. Most of the present members of the Royal Academy have some one or more of their choicest works in this collection, which are interspersed by some valuable *souvenirs* of the deceased artists Etty and Müller. Many members of the Royal Academy, and other artists of note, honoured Mr. Wase by their presence; and amongst the company present we noticed Lord Colborne, Count Killmasnoque, the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir R. Inglis, Sir David Davis, Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. Sergeant Thompson, J. Ruskin, Esq.,—Windas, Esq.,—Huth, Esq., &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS ARE A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR OLD WOUNDS AND OBSTINATE SORES.—Mr. John Mackie, proprietor of the "Northern Ensign," Wick, informs Professor Holloway, by letter, dated April 3, 1851, that he is aware of numerous instances in which Holloway's ointment and pills have been of the greatest service to sufferers in that part of the country, more especially as regards wounds of long standing, and that he could, if permitted, give the names of many respectable parties who have been entirely cured by their use. No family should be without a supply of these excellent medicines, which are so justly celebrated throughout the civilised world. Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand.

Original Correspondence.

THE FORMATION AND PRODUCTION OF MINERAL VEINS.

SIR.—Your correspondent, "Practical Man," in giving a description of the contents of the Great Crinnis lodes, in your last Number, alludes to the vague theories brought forward by inexperienced persons. These changes in the contents of lodes are observed in every mineral district—a fact well known to all those who really are practical men, and have studied the subject. Lodes seldom continue of the same quality for 500 fathoms in extent; and even within this distance they are often "bunchy," and producing not only different descriptions of minerals, but also many of the varieties of crystals which adorn the cabinets of collectors, found in the mineral kingdom. Besides ores being found in the lodes themselves, we find them also in isolated cavities in the middle of the rock, and totally unconnected with any veins—thus showing most distinctly that they are dependent on the chemical character, or the composition, of the rocks in which they are found. I am rather surprised that your correspondent, if he is a practical man, should notice the crude ideas of speculative theorists; they may serve to amuse some people, but not the intelligent and practical man.

With respect to Mr. Hopkins's theory, it is well known that he has not only repudiated the idea of the filling of the veins either from above or below; but applies his rules in practice. He explains the whole phenomena in his work, showing clearly, from innumerable facts, that the contents of lodes are dependent on the quality of the rocks they intersect, and that they change and vary in quality according to the nature of the bounding rocks and their intersecting cross-courses.

I believe that in no instance in which he has given his opinion, with regard to the operations going on amongst the hidden treasures of the earth, whether abroad or in our home mines, has he failed at arriving at as true a state of the deposits as the nature of such questions will admit. Nevertheless, in questions so abstract, great caution is required in the application of the system and in drawing conclusions. Like all other sciences, if a person is not well trained by long practical experience and general knowledge, it is of no avail.

It is time that the science of mining should be rescued from jobbers and others, denominated "practical men," who take up sets miles from rich lodes, and endeavour to persuade the public, by the reports of Capt. A. B. &c., that all these rich lodes pass through their sets. It is these so-called "practical men" who do so much injury, and not the speculative theorists.

It was the so-called "practical men" that stated there would be large masses of ore at the junction of the granite (alluded to by your correspondent), near St. Austell. Indeed, the mere junction of granite and killas is often enough for obtaining a good report from some ordinary miners, called improperly practical men.

If your correspondent resides at Camborne, he will do much service in the cause of legitimate mining by pointing out these absurdities to his neighbours, who have been bringing, and do now bring, out new sets entirely on the strength of such representations.

The lodes of the Devon Great Consols, Par Consols, West Wheal Balter, &c., are found, in a most extraordinary manner, miles off in different ground, not by mere theorists, but by those who are called and considered by the mining world "practical men."—*VERAX: April 30.*

THE FORMATION AND PRODUCTION OF METALLIC VEINS.

SIR.—It is decidedly so impossible for the advocates of the igneous theory of the formation of the crust of the earth to maintain their ground by any argument deduced by practical science, that it would appear almost unnecessary to go further than your clever correspondent, Mr. Ennor, has to refute it. The beautiful crystalline structure of the granite rock may possibly be the result of aqueous action in Nature's ever-active laboratory; for, as Mr. Ennor truly says, it is proceeding upon a grand scale at this moment, of which any one may satisfy himself by careful research in many an old mine, where thousands of needle-like crystals of quartz may now be seen actually in the course of formation, to say nothing of various others requiring longer periods to come to perfection, and hence not so immediately perceptible to our senses. But what would be the state of things under an igneous agency? Why, instead of the beautiful crystals of felspar forming a large proportion of the granite rock, a very moderate heat would fuse them; and the alkaline earths acting upon the silicates, with the aid of caloric, would fuse them in their turn; and instead of the highly crystalline state of the crust of the earth, we should have a confused conglomerate vitrified rock. The felspar, in fact, would be converted into china, though not of the best workmanship, and I contend that this fact alone is sufficient to upset the whole theory. But Mr. Ennor is wrong in supposing that the silicates in the process of smelting are not fused; they are always readily fusible at high temperatures in contact with alkaline earths, which are abundantly used in the furnaces for that purpose; were it otherwise, large quantities of metal would be sacrificed in the process of smelting. The small, but numerous masses of quartz afterwards discernible in the slag, as described by Mr. Ennor, being the effect of chemical affinity in operation during the slow condensation of the liquid body of scoria. It will readily be admitted by all practical men that at the greatest depth to which granite has been penetrated, not a trace of its having undergone the action of fire has been met with.

I quite agree with your correspondent that there has been no showers of stream tin from heaven; but, on the contrary, we have most decisive proofs in our tin streams that the whole mass of tin has been produced by atmospheric influences, the infiltration of water and heavy rains acting upon the veins themselves throughout a series of ages. That large quantities, and in many instances large stones of the oxide of tin, were found at the Porth stream works, about 9 fms. below the present low-water mark, which once formed a part of the Carclaze lode, distant fully two miles off the stream, is unquestionable; they were so well marked as not to be mistaken, and there is no reason for supposing that the tin was not in the first instance displaced from the backs of the tin veins. It was not likely that so close to the surface they would be liable to an admixture of iron pyrites and other impurities. In short, most of the extensive tin streams clearly owed their origin to very clean or pure tin lodes. It is true that the Porth tin stream in St. Blaizey was situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the productive copper mines of Great Crinnis, East Crinnis, Penbroke, Par Consols, &c.; but their backs were not disturbed, except that it is certain that the rich course of copper ore of East Crinnis was discovered by the Porth streamers a century ago, though then treated as an enemy under the name of *poudre*. Tin lodes sometimes make rich just below the alluvial soil; with copper veins it is usually the reverse, and we may thus account for the stream tin not being contaminated by the latter. I cannot, however, adopt Mr. Ennor's belief that lodes are always richest near the surface; it is not so, I should say, with regard to silver—witness the Kongberg Mine in Norway; with tin, witness Wheal Vor, St. Ives Consols, Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, Polgoth, &c.; with lead, witness East Wheal Rose, Wheal Rose, Wheal Golden, &c., and a large list might be added, but I require no more for my purpose. I may remark, however, *en passant*, that manganese is always found in large quantities at or near the surface, nor does the rough surface of the two counties—Cornwall and Devon—go far to show that at some remote period tin was more abundant, or the lodes richer in quality, than at present. I contend that it only goes to prove that, compared with the rate of wages and the value of the currency, tin at that period was much more valuable and in demand than now; and it will might be, for in those days all the semi-civilised states of Europe were indebted to the two counties for their tin; and it turns out that a deal of the rough surface, although evidently caused by their explorations for tin, were frequently made where there was very little good ground for looking to find it.

I have not at this moment leisure to enter upon an inquiry into Mr. Ennor's theory of the wedges and reversed wedges forming, and supporting the crust of the earth. I must defer it to a more fitting opportunity. I have my doubts, however, if it will bear to be analysed.

In conclusion, I am sure he will find great difficulty in convincing your mining readers that, compared with the present system of tin mining, tin was much more plentifully produced before the introduction of the steam-engine—I write, of course, in reference to the two counties referred to.

Camborne, April 28.

A PRACTICAL MINER.

"PERRAN ST. GEORGE GRANITE" AND GREAT CRINNIS MINE.

SIR.—I expected, 'ere this, to have seen in your Journal something further respecting the "patch" of granite at Clegga, from Capt. Pill and Ennor; indeed, I fancied there might be "five Richmonds in the field" by this time. It seems, however, hard to draw them out; therefore, as

I've received no reply from Ennor or Pill,

I remain of the same opinion still.

The purport of this letter is to call Capt. Ennor's attention more particularly to the able and well-written communication of a "Practical Miner," of Camborne, in your last Number; and as the writer is well known to me, and I can bear testimony to most of the "practical facts" he has so lucidly explained. I would now inquire what Mr. Ennor has to offer upon the subject, and when we may expect to have his long promised publication before us? Surely he ought to produce it at this auspicious moment, when, as he predicts, all the talent of the world will be congregated in and around the grand Crystal Palace of 1851. This of itself ought to prompt him onwards. Perhaps he purports being in town, like all the world, at some period whilst the holding of this grand mart of industry, art, science, and nature, is attracting the gaze of every nation on the earth's surface. He may then publish them, and ease our anxious expectations; but by that time, Mr. Editor, your promised communications

upon British mining (of which two parts have already come under my notice) will have arrived somewhat towards completion.

How vividly my "practical friend" portrays the theorist. "Theories (he says) which seem as clear as holy writ upon paper, dissolve upon the dawn of practice. Theorists, in their anxiety to carry out and establish their own ideas, are too apt to leap to hasty conclusions."

Well then, Great Crinnis, one of the richest copper lodes ever seen, produced upwards of 1,500,000 in less than 24 years, from about 100 fms. in length and half that depth, without showing a single trace of tin. One pair of men, in their two months' take, broke and sold 22,500 lb. worth. Now, this unprecedentedly rich deposit is a mile and a quarter from the granite (far enough, I should say, to have no sort of affinity with it), and is in perfect killas. I cannot conceive that the "cautious miners sought" after this lode a mile and a quarter distant, as being "at no great distance from the granite," or that those distant hills stood as any sort of guide to them; and it is there I take my stand, as I did at Perran St. George, where again I contend that neither the late Mr. Williams, Mr. Moyle, Capt. Oates, or any of our old "practicals" were beguiled or infatuated with the visionary idea of meeting with a rich and productive deposit of copper ore, merely because there was a "patch" of granite at Clegga point. I do not think the granite, or the Point, ever entered into our contemplation at the time; and I well know that we rose no ore whatever from or near any granite formation, and that up to the present moment there has been little, if any, copper returned from it, out of nearly half a million that it has yielded. The workings now contemplated are considerably to the westward, where they are in course of erecting an engine; and by driving still further west, towards the sea, they may reach the granite before they wish, for it is not at all sure but that the copper lode that lives and thrives in the killas may sicken and die, as many have, when the colder hand of granite puts a finger on it. This, however, I sincerely hope may not be the case with them, for a worthier and more united company of adventurers Cornwall cannot boast of; and was it in my power to show them the way to riches, I would stretch out separately every finger of both hands to direct them and their agents to prosperity.

It is now time I should return to friend Ennor, and ask him how he can account for the great lode of Crinnis varying from 5 to 15 ft. thick at an underlie of about 45° north, when overtaken by the little one of 14 feet wide, dipping same way at an angle of 75°, should allow it to accompany him downwards at the rate of 45°, from 12 fms. deep to the 38 fm. level, and then suffer it to take its leave at the greater speed of 75°? While they were thus united, side by side, the mine became highly prosperous; at the separation, the glory of the same departed, for as they separately traversed under to the 56 they gradually became worthless, and the stratum in the 96 was merely a soft blue clay, with here and there a few spots of soft iron pyrites, and though pursued "deeper and deeper still," it was good for nothing.

The set, it should be borne in mind, was bounded on the east by a cross-course 6 ft. wide, running nearly north and south. East of this cross-course Crinnis lode was never found and for 70 fms. west of it was uniformly poor. As it then proceeded westerly it took a more defined character, and at length led to "an almost unparalleled course of ore" for 100 fms. long, on the back of which was a splendid gossan; it then passed into an unproductive quartz stone, into Wheal Regent set, and passing through it, towards the western extremity, it formed into two small veins, which were more or less productive of copper ore, very little zinc, and not a vestige of tin! Still further west, in the Caradon set, these two small lodes, for a number of fathoms, were productive of copper; but towards the western extremity they became united again, and then began to produce rich stones of the oxides of tin; and within 100 fms. west of that point, in the Charlestown United Mines, the lode passing into a greenstone stratum, the copper was displaced by a rich deposit of tin, which lasted twenty years, and has been wrought with great success. Still westerly of this, the lode passing into a stratum of argillaceous schist, became divested of any metallic character, save a sprinkling of iron; but as it was known that about half a mile further west of the Charlestown Mines, the lode would fall in with the junction of the killas and granite, and in perfect reliance on the concurrent statements of learned theoretical geologists, that an immense deposit of metalliferous ores might be depended on, they persevered. But all proved a blank; the lode was of full size, but no gossan. A spirited prosecution, however, at this point followed, and great were the expectations raised, when they suddenly cut into a rich course of hematitic iron! without the remotest trace of any other metal; and upon this identical lode, half a mile further west, is now being wrought an iron mine, with partial success. Here, then, we have a change in one lode from copper to tin, and from tin to iron. What further "changes may come o'er the spirit" of the scene, I leave to Mr. Ennor, and the more learned in abstruse science. Still, his explanations may be acceptable, and they are solicited in the kindest sense by his well-wisher—ARGUS: *Truro, April 28.*

TREVOOLE MINE, CROWAN, CAMBORNE.

SIR,—Presuming Mr. Symons is, ere this, satisfied of the incorrectness of his conjectures, as to the removal of the United Mines engines and materials to Trekerberby and North Downs, I need not refer to his long letters of the 2d and 8th inst., as that matter seems settled, as I foretold it would be—the lode, together with their agents and friends, having so arranged as to keep them all in *status quo*. I doubt not Mr. Symons will be equally as pleased as the wicked "ARGUS" at their proving a successful aid in keeping that important district of mines at work, employing as they do so large a portion of the labouring population. Glancing over your Journal of Saturday, I noticed Trevoole Mine with Mr. Symons's name attached, which was a double inducement to me for perusing it more closely. I knew the mine well when last at work, and all that is written about it, as well as the references, are perfectly satisfactory; but there is one point not so, which may serve Mr. Symons with the opportunity of writing in further elucidation thereof. He states, that "the estimated expense to clear and open the mine, and erect all needful buildings, is 5000l. About 5000l. has been expended by the present proprietors, who have taken 120 shares out of 256—the remainder of which (136) are to be disposed of at par, for the bonâ fide working of the mine." Now, this is a very small portion of the estimate—the "present proprietors" having expended 5000l. (say, 39s. 03d. per share), take 120 shares to themselves, and are willing to dispose of 136, at 39s. 03d. each, "for the bonâ fide working of the mine (say, 265l. 12s. 6d.), to meet the estimate of 5000l.;" therefore, further explanation is necessary. Are the "present proprietors," holding 120 shares, prepared to meet calls equal to 20l. per share, as it will be required? If so, they may find a party to do so on the remainder, and the mine go certainly to work.

Truro, April 29.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY—MR. MOORE'S ANSWER TO THE REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

SIR,—When I signed, with my colleagues, the report of the Committee of Investigation on the 26th August last, published in your Journal of the 7th Sept., I was prepared to receive the *rapport*, but in a different mode from that adopted by the so-called trustees at their late meeting. For my part, I anticipated that an attempt would have been made to excuse, if not disprove, the grave charges I have been the instrument of raising against the original promoters, officers, and directors of this company, to escape from the responsibility of which charges is the sole aim of that party in recommending the contract with Senor Lillo, who is alleged to be the agent of the Duke of Rianzares. When, however, we find that the only arguments at their disposal are vituperation, and a consistent falsification of facts, it may be well assumed that more satisfactory justification is beyond their reach. No doubt the legal members of the committee of "trustees," in pursuing this course, confide in the success of a manoeuvre which seldom fails if an adversary can be led away from his point; for it is an invariable maxim of the supporters of a bad defence to raise false issues, which may supersede the true. But I am not the fool to be mystified by irrelevant topics, or individual attacks, when the question for discussion is solely whether the original promoters, directors, and officers of this company have or not been so far guilty of fraud, misrepresentation, or illegal conduct and mismanagement, as to entitle those who dissent from the Rianzares contract to the return of the amount of their shares, with interest and expenses. I have asserted the affirmative, and cast the stigma of wrong upon the *Protectorate* of the funds to be derived from the contract. What sane mind will entertain their "tu quoque" until that is removed? Those who know me, and the truly honourable gentlemen whose names have been associated with mine, will despise the paltry feeling which has dictated the report I have referred to. For others it may suffice to point to the instances I shall give of the extreme bad feeling and disregard of common fairness which pervades that notable document. I may find time hereafter to descend to personal matters, both at my side and at the opposite; and in so doing I may, perhaps, be enabled to demonstrate the grounds on which I deny the prudence of placing even a momentary confidence in any one of the persons named as a committee of trustees.

For the present, I shall merely trouble your readers with a correction of those miscolourings which, unexplained or unadmitted, would give an excuse to the authors of the report to say hereafter that the time for contradiction had passed. The gravamen of the charge against the dissenters, is that the motive of opposition is that of extortion, and not the vindication of a just right to the restitution of property of which they suppose themselves defrauded. Under this pretext, the report proceeds to treat myself and supporters to expressions far from polite, with reference to the conditions of the proposed compromise of October last; but honourable minds will be surprised to learn that every communication on both sides was to be treated as strictly private and confidential. The history of this affair is as follows:—In the month of September last, Mr. De Pinna, the respectable Spanish solicitor, apprised the dissentient shareholders that he had reason to suppose the directors would come to a compromise, and the matter was referred to me. Had I considered my personal advantage, I should have closed with this on any conditions. However, I had a duty to perform, which was not to consent to any proposal which would not afford just satisfaction to the friends who had confided the conduct of the opposition to me. It is true that Mr. Amory submitted the basis in the terms given by the report; but the following verbal additions were annexed:—"That

the terms should be subject to the decision of a general meeting—in the proceedings of which the opposition should concur; that Mr. Amory was to be empowered to represent the trustees—Messrs. Amory, William Campbell Gillan, Wilkinson, Pratt, and Knill; that it was a *sine qua non* that their authority should be recognised; and that the contract as it stood should be accepted by the dissentients."

Now, Sir, the basis with these addenda was a trap rather too poorly baited for any one to be caught in. I, accordingly, declined it, notwithstanding its 4th article, which, with such modest effrontery, is alleged to have been intended to afford the means of effectuating the claims of the shareholders against the directors. But let any man of common sense read that article, and it will be manifest that the only question which could have been raised upon that would have regarded solely the claims affecting assets realised in winding-up; whilst the enormous amount of liability of the directors and others, as promoters, was to be altogether wiped away. Add to this, that it was absurd to propose the prejudgment of the question respecting the validity of the contract, and the power of general meetings of a dissolved company to coerce individuals into new and improvident partnerships, upon which no lawyer or commercial man of integrity could insist. I felt, and now, if the same proposal were made to me, would feel, conscientiously bound to reject any such arrangement. In this state, Mr. De Pinna applied for the details of the conditions to be urged on my part. My supporters refused to sanction any terms which did not start with the assertion of their full legal rights, and the fullest satisfaction of all claims on the part of their official supporters, my own included. With this instruction the memorandum was prepared, solely as explaining to Mr. De Pinna, what I considered our full legal right, to be modified to some mean between the two extremes; and it is given, for a wonder, without mutilation, although with false innuendoes, in the report as a monstrous demand. If so be it, it must be remembered that monstrous has been the conduct of the promoters upon which those demands are made, and monstrous the wrong inflicted on the proprietors of shares. I am prepared to justify that demand when our case shall come before the proper tribunal.

It will hardly be surmised from the text accompanying that memorandum—but it is, nevertheless, indisputable—that, in handing Mr. De Pinna that claim, I communicated to him the following instructions:—1. That he was not to communicate one word, unless it was agreed to treat the conference as strictly private and confidential; and, 2, that if he could, upon discussing the subject, point out any condition which he would, as an impartial person, call unreasonable, I would use my influence to obtain its withdrawal. And these, I have grounds to believe, were communicated to Mr. Amory, with my reasons for the conditions I suggested. "But who's to pay?" asked Mr. Amory. My answer to this question when repeated to me, was "let the promoters, directors, and officers who are liable pay; we have nothing to say to the shareholders or their funds." When that answer was brought back, there was no such phrase to be found in the vocabulary of company-mongers as *voluntary restitution*, and the notion was ignored.

Had extortion and self-interest been my motive, which by a trumped-up, distorted, and illogical inference is alleged by Mr. Amory and his excellent associates, I need have gone no further; but either submitted at discretion, taking the advantages which would have ensued from the abandonment of the opposition, or else rested on the full terms. But will any fair man believe that Mr. Amory and his coadjutors in this calumnious assertion of extortionate designs, were in possession at the same time of the contents of a letter which qualified the memorandum? That letter was communicated to Mr. Amory by Mr. De Pinna, who was still apprized of my wish to submit all and every of my conditions to the consideration of a more impartial judgment than my own. Why has not Mr. Amory stated this? Simply because it would have precluded the pettifoggery trick of falsification by suppression of fact, to effect a point of sharp practice in the tactics of a public meeting. If the highest or noblest in the land were guilty of such a trick in the absence of the accused, he would be scouted from society. The least I may urge is, that what emanates from the same quarter may be henceforth taken *cum grano salis*. The letter was addressed to Mr. De Pinna, under date Oct. 23, and in the following words:—

MY DEAR SIR,—In order that my individual opinion might be no obstruction to an arrangement, I have again submitted to my party Mr. Amory's terms and my memorandum which I handed you for your guidance, with the purport of the reply as communicated by you, which I interpret to mean that our opponents are not disposed to offer any medium for our consideration. There was but one opinion as to Mr. Amory's basis—that it only wanted the condition that we should execute a bond to be responsible for the delinquencies of the promoters and directors to make it supremely insulting, and I defy any impartial man to express another opinion. For peace sake, I am sorry our opponents are not more reasonable; but I would rather allow matters to proceed to extremities than be guilty of the stupidity or supineness on which those bases seem to calculate—viz., that I should allow the promoters, officers, and directors, to escape with impunity, whilst my party are despoiled of their rights, and left without redress or remedy, when I am in a position to prevent it.

There are four principal subjects apparently in dispute—first, as to the administration, whether the new or old one is the legitimate, and as a corollary the question of possession; second, whether we are bound, and to what extent, by the contract; third, if not, what are our rights as dissentients; fourth, what are the responsibilities of the promoters, directors, and officers.

I am disposed to advise my friends to refer these to arbitration, if we are met on other and minor points. I shall not allow my own interest to interfere with a settlement, any more than I shall be influenced to swerve from my duty by the consideration of personal advantage; consequently, my claim may also be referred to the admission of facts, respecting which there can be no dispute. If any impartial man, yourself for instance, could say that, under the circumstances, *I am wrong to insist on other conditions, I will give them up*. Upon the question of our legal expenses up to the present time, I cannot listen to any variation. If, before I went to Spain, in making what was undoubtedly a concession, I insisted on that point, it is not likely that I should modify my view now that I have secured the vantage ground. I deeply regret that Mr. Amory is so unconscious of the true position of the case as to propose such terms, for now I can leave nothing to the chance of having justice administered after such a one-sided fashion. These terms can remain open only till Saturday. If not met and settled on or before that day, I beg you will withdraw from the negotiation. I remain, &c., R. MOORE.

I shall now only add upon this subject, that I have reason to believe, from Mr. De Pinna's communications to me, he had apprized Mr. Amory that the parties we treated as liable were the promoters and directors, without any reference to satisfying our demands out of the funds of the other proprietors; that the 250l. to be for legal expenses was not to be to Mr. Robert Moore, but to either Mr. Forrestal or Mr. De Vitery; and that the 500l. referred to as not to be accounted for was to be disbursed, if agreed to under his (Mr. De Pinna's) sanction, as expenses in Spain, without one farthing entering into my pocket; that I strictly confined my own claim to what might be legally found due to me as a liquidator; and furthermore, I will say that in the lengthened explanations of the case which I made to him, Mr. De Pinna appeared perfectly satisfied with my motives and reasons, and has never, up to the present moment, expressed a word of disapprobation of my conduct in that negotiation.

With equal honesty in my letter to Mr. Cunningham, of the 5th March, referred to by these honourable gentlemen. Mr. Cunningham, who has been throughout desirous, as I believe, to bring this affair to a peaceful issue, urged me to make overtures for a settlement. This, knowing that my adversaries would listen to no reasonable terms, unless driven to an extremity, I declined, until some adjudication should have been obtained confirmatory of my opinion. The Royal Order of the 2d February, although couched in obscure and contradictory language, at length afforded that occasion. I wrote the letter alluded to on the express condition that it should be shown to Mr. Amory alone, and, with such object, it was marked "private"—that seal of reserve being broken and suppressed, with the usual fact of my opponents. What matter, if the letter were candidly given? For then it would have partly opened to view my justification, and foiled the objects for which it has been garbled.

[We are compelled to postpone the conclusion of Mr. Robert Moore's statement until our next Journal: its great length, and the claims on our space, not allowing the whole to appear this week.]

TREVILLE LEAD MINE, LEWANICK.

SIR,—I last week called, at this mine, on Capt. Roskelly, and saw there one of the kindest lodes I ever witnessed: it is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, carrying two regular walls, with soft clay on each of them, or, as the miners term it, flookan. It is a north and south lode, underlying east about 9 inches in a fathom, composed of gossan, peach, quartz, capel, and mudic, impregnated with rich silver-lead ores, with a very favourable stratum for lead. The captain and miners are all engaged in removing rods, bobs, &c., and the masons in building a larger wheel-pit, in order to remove the wheel to where there will be a permanent supply of water in the summer. They intend sinking the shaft to the 30 fm. level; and it is my opinion, that when the lode is opened on a few fms to the 30 there will be no more calls necessary, and that the shareholders will be amply remunerated for their outlay. JAMES STEPHENS.

St. Teath, April 28.

WEST WHEEL DAMSEL.

SIR,—Perceiving from your last Journal that inquiries were made therein by "R." respecting this mine, probably a few remarks from one well acquainted with the concern may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. This set was taken up in Oct., 1850, by Mr. George A. Michell, the pursuer of the mine, by whom and his family five-eighths are held. The Messrs. Williams and Sons, of Scorrier House, hold one-eighth, the remaining quarter being divided amongst a few adventurers in the neighbourhood. The mine is situated in the parish of Gwennap, at the northern foot of Carnmarth Hill, around which so many productive mines have been worked, and immediately to the west of the Old Wheel Damsel and Wheel Jewel, in which a profit of from 600,000l. to 700,000l. had been realised. The lodes which have been so productive in these mines have been driven to the verge of this set, and pass through it to the extent of 400 fathoms; it is on one of these that operations have been commenced. An engine of sufficient power to enable the spirited adventurers to work to the depth of 100 fms. has been erected. The pump-shaft has been sunk 20 fms. from surface, through a lode of a most promising appearance; and there is now a gossan in the bottom of the shaft, such as hitherto in this locality has never been known to deceive the expectations of the adventurers.

This mine, which has from the commencement been a decided favourite, and deservedly so, with Cornish speculators, has been inspected by most of the leading mine agents in this neighbourhood, whose reports have been of a very

flattering description. It would be almost an endless task to particularise the names of all these parties; I would, however, give the report of Capt. J. Davey, the intelligent and indefatigable manager of Wheal Buller. He says, "I was underground in West Wheel Damsel on Friday, the 25th inst. The engine-shaft is down 20 fms., and has been sunk from surface through a fine gossan lode, averaging from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide. The lode throughout has been of a very promising description. There is no doubt on my mind but that a bunch of ore will soon be met with, as I have never known such a fine gossan to fall in any locality." The adventure, which is conducted on the Cost-book System, is divided into 256 shares, the paid-up capital 5l. 10s. per share, which will be sufficient to prosecute the mine to the end of July. The present price of shares range from 50l. to 52l. 10s.—Z.: *Gwennap, April 28.*

INVENTORS' AID ASSOCIATION—(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED).

The capital of the Association to be raised by shares of £5 each. BANKERS.—Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., Gracechurch-street, London. The Inventors' Aid Association has been formed for the purpose of affording to inventors the means of obtaining Letters Patent for their inventions, and providing opportunities for a beneficial disposal of Patent Rights. The Association will in no instance work a patent themselves, but will introduce it to the notice of the capitalist. Applications for the remaining shares, and for the appointment of agents, to be made, accompanied with a reference, to the Secretary, at the offices of the Association, of whom also prospectuses and every information can be obtained. 4, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London. WILLIAM M. ROBERTSON, Sec.

BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, FOR MEASURING THE CURRENT OF AIR IN MINES, &c.

THIS INSTRUMENT IS CONSTRUCTED SO THAT THE ACTION OF A CURRENT OF AIR ON EVERY PART OF THE VANES MAY TEND TO PRODUCE A REVOLUTION OF THE WHEEL IN THE SAME TIME—the number of feet lineal which have passed through the wheel being shown by indices which revolve on the dial-plate underneath the handle. Further particulars, with references, may be had on application to the patentee.



BIRAM'S MINER'S LAMP, COMBINING LIGHT, SAFETY, AND ECONOMY.

The PATENTEE respectfully solicits the attention and patronage of COAL PROPRIETORS to the above LAMP—the LIGHT from which will be found FOUR-FOLD that of the Davy Lamp—the SAFETY SUPERIOR, and the COST IN OIL NOT ONE-HALF the expense of candles, even when burning free from draft; whilst, from the light being shielded from the wind, a current of air, inadmissible where naked candles are used, may be passed through the galleries of a mine without inconvenience. BEN. BIRAM, Wentworth, near Rotherham.

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS, IMPROVED RATCHET JACK, HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.

MANUFACTURED BY W. AND J. GALLOWAY, PATENT RIVET WORKS, MANCHESTER.



The attention of parties who employ Lifting Jacks, is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

IMPORTANT SAVING IN MINING OPERATIONS. GUTTA PERCHA HOGAR PIPES, AND SPEAKING TUBES IN MINES.

The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY have been favoured with the following important Letter from ENEZEER ROGERS, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., Abercarn Fach, near Newport, Monmouthshire:—

March 21.—In reply to your inquiry as to the use of gutta percha as a material for the Hogar pipe used for taking up water in sinking shafts for mines, I have pleasure in stating that my application of it for this purpose is perfectly successful. The ordinary slide pipe is entirely superseded by the gutta percha Hogar pipe, and it will be evident to every person experienced in mining, that the flexibility and lightness of the latter admits of sumping in any part of the pit, without the great amount of labour attendant on that operation with iron pipes. The freedom from liability to accidents in blasting, and the great facility with which repairs can be effected in case of damage, cannot fail to recommend your material to the notice of every person engaged in mining operations.

The gutta percha Hogar pipe, which we have now in work at the Abercarn Collieries, is about 20 feet in length, and after very severe trials in sinking through hard rocks, where the expensive slide and stock would be always liable to breakage, the gutta percha is little worse for wear. I am also glad to state that the 400 feet of speaking tube for communicating between the top and bottom of the shaft answers admirably, and is a great economy of time. ENEZEER ROGERS.

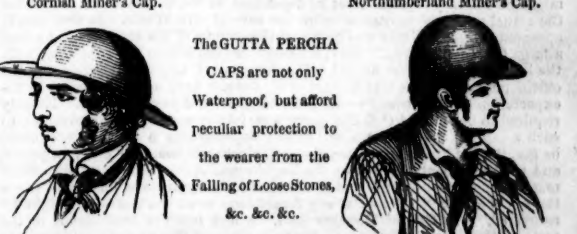
GUTTA PERCHA PUMP BUCKETS. COPY OF LETTER FROM MR. C. THOMAS, DOLOUGH MINE, CAMBORNE.

Camborne, Jan. 27.—Three gutta percha 12-inch pit boxes, or pump buckets, drawing water 7½-feet stroke, have been used and worn out in this mine, and I beg to inform you that they have lasted on an average six weeks each, giving double the average wear of leather boxes, or buckets. This alone is important in saving time and cost of changing boxes, especially in long lifts, and gutta percha requiring no nails for gearing, the working pieces will doubtless last much longer. On the whole, we much prefer gutta percha to leather for boxes. CHARLES THOMAS.

SYPHONS FOR MINES. FROM MR. A. CROSFIELD, TY MAUR COLLIERY, NEAR FORTY-FRIDD.

The gutta percha pipe sent me for the purpose of employing it as a siphon for drawing water from a damp heading at these works, answers admirably; and, although the pipe is so small, it is surprising the quantity of water passing through it. I consider that gutta percha piping may be applied in mines and collieries to very valuable purposes, and is especially adapted to be used on the syphon principle, where local circumstances will admit of such application.

MINERS' CAPS. Cornish Miner's Cap. Northumberland Miner's Cap.



THE GUTTA PERCHA CAPS are not only Waterproof, but afford peculiar protection to the wearer from the Falling of Loose Stones. &c. &c. &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF GUTTA PERCHA ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR MINES—viz.: Hogar Pipes, Pump Buckets, Clacks, Speaking Tubes, Engine Packings, Syphons, Miners' Caps, Waterproof Shoes, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, No. 18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON. *Specimens may be seen on application to the Company's dealers.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A certain remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs, in Difficulty of Breathing, in Redundancy of Phlegm, in Incipient Consumption (of which cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.—Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 14d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.—Sold retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the kingdom.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. Copy of a Letter from Colonel HAWKES (the well-known author on "Guns and Shooting.")

London, 10th House, near Whitechapel, Hants, October 21, 1846. Sir,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks, that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.—I am, Sir, your humble servant, To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Copy of Letter from Dr. LOCOCK, dated 26, Hertford-street, Mayfair, Feb. 17, 1851. Sir,—In reply to your inquiry, I have no hesitation in assuring you, that the Pulmonic Wafers, Female Wafers, Antibilious Wafers, or Female Pills, that have so often been advertised with my name, are not mine, nor do I know anything of their composition, nor have I anything whatever to do with them, either directly or indirectly.—Yours, &c. To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard. CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.

ANOTHER CURE OF INFLUENZA BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Having been completely cured of influenza and irritation of the lungs by Dr. Locock's wafers, I think it my duty to return my sincere thanks. The first wafer I took relieved me, and by the time I had taken one box I was quite cured, &c.—S. Dodson, Orchard-street, Poplar, September 20, 1850. To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard.

They give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.—Also, Dr. Locock's Family Aperient and Antibilious Wafers, a mild and gentle aperient and stomachic medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the stomach and liver. Sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.—Beware of counterfeits.

A Compendium of British Mining.

BY J. Y. WATSON, ESQ., F.G.S.

SOUTH TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINE.

HERFORDS.

Is situated immediately to the south of East Tamar Mine, described last week. Part of the sett, consisting of 528 fms., extending to the banks of the Tamar, is held on lease from the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, for 21 years, from the 30th of April, 1846, at 1-20th dues. Another part of the sett, extending 880 fms., or a mile under the River Tamar, is held under lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, at the same dues, and from the same date. Conducted on the Cost-book System; in 9000 shares, 11s. 6d. per share paid. Committee of management in London—Sir Hyde Parker, Bart.; O. H. Smith, Esq.; William A. Thomas, Esq.; John Browne, Esq. Secretary, G. Kieckhefer, Esq.; the manager at the mine, James Wolfertan, Esq. In July, 1846, South Tamar was taken on lease by the same parties who then held East Tamar, and divided into 9000 shares, upon which upwards of 8000*l.* was subscribed, to erect powerful machinery (a 60-inch cylinder-engine, &c.), and clear up old levels. The company then becoming insolvent, for reasons stated under the head of East Tamar, the present company became the purchasers of the whole concern for 3050*l.*, and 9s. per share on 9000 shares, subscribed, giving in addition to the amount of purchase-money 1000*l.* working capital, which was spent in opening the mine, and calls have since been made, making the paid-up capital 19s. per share; whilst the returns have been 743 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr., realising 12,051*l.* 7s. 11d., to the 3d March.

It may appear an objection to some to have a mine divided into so many shares, but the old company having been formed in 9000, it was found more convenient to have the present in the same number. As we stated last week, this mine formed part of the Old Beralston Company's works, and during the extravagant career of that company, yielded the greater part of their returns, the ore being remarkably rich for silver. Owing to various causes, too, the Beralston Company were unable to obtain a lease of the ground under the bed of the river, towards which their rich courses of ore were running, but this ground for a mile in length on the course of the lode, has been granted by the duchy to the present party. The shaft is down to the 124, and levels driving north and south. It is the general opinion that but few mines offer the encouraging prospects of the South Tamar Silver-lead Mine.

The present returns (45 tons per month) yield a small monthly profit; whilst a steam wind-engine, with stamp-heads, &c., attached, is nearly completed, and will be put to work on Monday next, and which will enable the agents to increase the returns considerably. The expenses of management (an important feature, and too often overlooked in the formation of new companies) is extremely moderate, being 125*l.* per year on the mine, and 50*l.* per year in London.

COMPANIES PROCEEDING UNDER THE WINDING-UP ACT.

WHEAL CONCORD MINING COMPANY.—The official manager, Mr. Soulbey, appeared before the Master (Sir William Horne), on Saturday last, April 26, for the purpose of disposing of some claims against the company, and also for a further settlement of the list of contributors. The latter part of the business of the day was not proceeded with, owing to some informality in the notices. Mr. Peter Davey, of the firm of Davey and Pegg, coal merchants, Blackfriars-road, claimed 410*l.* 8s. 9d., money advanced by him to the company, he having been a member of the Liquidation Committee. After a short discussion, the claim was allowed, less any personal costs which may have been incurred and claimed. Messrs. Skinner, of Tavistock, stationers, &c., claimed 68*l.* for goods sold and delivered—allowed, subject to certain deductions for money said to have been paid on account. Messrs. Gill and Rendel did not appear to substantiate their claim. Mr. Northey, of Cornwall, claimed 59*l.* 9s. 5d. This claim was involved in some complicated circumstances. It appeared that the company, through their agents, authorised the claimant to take three separate actions against three shareholders of the company for the amount, and that two of the actions failed, the parties being insolvent, and the costs for these two actions were now claimed. The Master said, that though he had no power to allow costs that appeared to be personal costs, yet this was a claim for costs authorised by the company to be incurred, and he would, therefore, allow it. The claims of Mr. John Walker Flamank, for 7*l.* 19s., after deducting costs, was also allowed, and the meeting adjourned.

BANWEN IRON COMPANY.—On Monday last there was a full attendance of lawyers, agents, and others interested in the winding-up of this unfortunate concern, for the purpose of hearing applications to the Master, to pay his honour not to allow the enforcement of attachments. Mr. Curry appeared as counsel for Dr. Barnet. The case was in part gone into on Saturday, but owing to the Master having another appointment, it was adjourned. From the statement of counsel, it appeared that the official manager, in the discharge of his duty, felt himself imperatively called upon to issue an attachment for the arrest of Dr. Barnet, and the present application was to pay his Honour not to allow the attachment to be enforced. He read an affidavit from the doctor, which was to the effect that he was utterly unable to pay the sum of 73*l.* now demanded, and for the non-payment of which he was threatened with imprisonment; that he had no means whatever of paying this or any other of his debts at present; that he had neglected his profession, and had given all his services to the company for several years, without any remuneration whatever; and that if he were put into prison now, there he should remain. Counsel then called his Honour's attention to the 88th section of the Winding-up Act, which gave the Master the power of suspending the enforcement of an arrest under certain circumstances. The Master said, he was aware that there were cases of extremes, even where insolvency existed. For instance, a man might be insolvent and not worth a farthing in the world, and yet be living in a state of absolute luxury; and, on the other hand, there were cases where a man might be not only insolvent, but be dependent on the bounty of his friends for the actual means of existence, as in the case of Mr. White. In that case it appeared that Mr. White was living on the bounty of his son, though he had a large family of his own. Now, although he (the Master) did not agree with the learned counsel, that he had a discretion to act totally independent of the official manager, yet it was his duty to keep a man in prison in the expectation that his friend would come forward and pay his debts. He only required to be satisfied that the party was totally and utterly insolvent. In such a case as that, where it was utterly hopeless that a farthing ever could be got, it would be an act of cruelty and injustice to keep the party in prison, and was never contemplated by the Legislature. At the same time, the official manager could not be expected to abandon for ever all claim in a case where there was a likelihood that at any future time some portion of it might be recovered. The Official Manager said, he had not the least doubt of the truth of Dr. Barnet's statement; but he understood that he was about to return to his profession. The Master said that, under these circumstances, he would direct that the attachment should not be enforced for the present. In the meantime, he would recommend Dr. Barnet to consult with Mr. Adron, and then come to him, and if he had any proposal to make he would entertain it; but while the official manager should be making inquiries, Dr. Barnet would, of course, give an undertaking not to go out of the way. In the case of Mr. White, Mr. Vallance's clerk appeared in his behalf. It appeared that that gentleman had been arrested, and was now in prison; that the claim against him was 35*l.*, which his son was willing to pay; but he found if he did, his father would be arrested immediately again for other debts. This was the statement made on Saturday, and on Monday 5s. in it was offered, and the case was adjourned for the consideration of the official manager.

Sale of the Property.—Mr. Richards said, he considered he had been badly treated in this matter; he had made an offer of 500*l.* for the property, and 4s. a ton for the iron, and though he understood his offer had been accepted, the official manager had kept hooking him on ever since, but the bargain had not been concluded. Mr. Wilkinson said, he did not think this matter ought to be discussed in the presence of the bidder. At one time it was expected that a large sum as 67,000*l.* would have been given for the property, and there was a demand of over 400*l.* due on it; but now it appeared its value had dwindled down to 500*l.* It was a well-known fact, that the engine alone cost 1700*l.*, and if that and the plant were sold as old iron and old bricks, they would bring more than the sum now offered. The Master said, he was very sorry to see the property in its present predicament. He remembered very well with what joyous anticipations the shareholders came before him when the company was first proposed to be wound up, and the confident expectations they all entertained of having a large sum to share amongst themselves in the shape of a dividend. After some further discussion, it was arranged that the parties should meet at the official manager's office, and consult together, and then come to the Master again.

THE PATENT LAWS.—By order of the House of Lords, a return has been printed containing some suggestions and memorials addressed to the Board of Trade on the subject of the Patent Laws and the amendment thereof. The documents show the expense and delay attending letters patent for inventions. There are now two bills before the House of Lords for amendment of the Patent Laws, which will be considered at a meeting of their lordships.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders, held at Salvador-house, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, April 30th,

P. N. JOHNSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., in the chair,
Mr. P. WATSON read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the following reports and accounts:—

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

In submitting to the shareholders, on the present occasion, the accounts of these mines, the directors feel fully sensible of the discrepancy between the results shown of the past year's working, and the results anticipated on the last occasion of meeting. As the directors on this, as on former occasions, are guided in their representations to their shareholders by the reports of their agents, they have judged it expedient to summon their manager to attend this meeting, in order that every explanation may be sought and obtained of the cause of the disappointment so generally felt, and of the *bona fide* position and future prospects of the company's property. The directors feel it due to themselves as well as to the agents to state, that they have, on several occasions, had the mine thoroughly inspected by the most experienced miners, and however sanguine the reports of our own agents may have appeared, they have been entirely concurred in by all whose judgment has been called to verify such reports. That great discoveries of rich lodes have been made is strikingly demonstrated in the large monthly sales of copper ore. The tin returns have been under the estimate of last year, but when we look to the real cause of the deficiency of profit, we find it to be the large outlay in developing the course of the mine, which has far exceeded what was calculated on. The work done, however, and the great amount of additional machinery and materials, added to the stock of the mine, have been found indispensable for the putting the mine on a footing of permanent prosperity. The manager (Capt. Floyd), being in attendance, renders it unnecessary for the directors in their report to enter into details of the future prospects of the mine—indeed, they prefer that the shareholders should hear and judge for themselves. The directors have to communicate to you that their esteemed friend, Mr. Groult, with whom they have been associated in the direction from the commencement of the company, having been for many months a great invalid, has found himself under the necessity of retiring from the direction, and has, in consequence, tendered his resignation, which has with much regret been accepted, and the directors have appointed to the vacancy thus created Mr. George Bowness Carr, a gentleman in whom they feel assured the shareholders have every confidence.

The statement of accounts was read, of which the following is an abstract:—

Da.—Balance last account	£ 918 9 1
Copper ore sold	26,600 13 9
Tin sold	13,286 0 0
Arsenic sold	421 11 1
Balance to next account	348 17 6
By—By labour cost and merchants' bills	37,454 11 6
Directors' and London expenses	510 10 11
Interest	148 10 0
Thirteenth dividend, paid 15th September last	3,150 0 0
Reserve fund, 10 per cent. on same	315 0 0
	£41,575 12 5

MR. P. N. JOHNSON'S REPORT.

London, April 28.—According to a resolution of the board, I have visited your mine, in order to lay before the present meeting of shareholders the exact state and position of their property, as regards the capabilities of the mine, its present state and prospects, and the financial position, as reference to the report recommended by Capt. Puckey, on account of the lodes of the sett. To enable me to advise on the desirableness of carrying out the views of Capt. Puckey, and how far his opinions of amount of tin and copper ore discovered agreed with our agent, Capt. Floyd, I had an interview with him at Fowey Consols Mine, which was highly satisfactory. He (Capt. Puckey) stated that Capt. Floyd had in no way overrated the amount reported upon—say about 91,000*l.* worth, but (referring to sinking two shafts and other alterations) that we were not in a position to render these discoveries available, for want of one new shaft being sunk, and the old engine-shaft being sunk perpendicular from the 100 to the 155 fm. level, and also the removal of an engine from another part of the sett, to be rendered available for raising the ore to the surface; observing that with such work effected there could be no doubt of the mine being a good dividend-paying concern for many years. I then consulted on all these points with our agent at the mine, and had my attention called to the very perfect state of all the machinery and arrangements for returning a much larger quantity of produce than we now do, and also the objects and facilities that would be given in carrying out the proposition of Captain Puckey; and I must here take leave to say that I have never in my experience seen arrangements more perfect for returning both tin and copper to better advantage, or more economically; and the good order and system with which all the operations were being conducted reflects great credit on the chief agent. These arrangements, however (although essentially necessary), have cost the company a sum of upwards of 5000*l.* in addition to machinery and pitwork, and more than 1000*l.* in erection of burning houses, sheds, &c., a great part of which—say to amount of 2583*l.*—is now owing. The returns of tin ore have been in some degree anticipated, as the quantity discovered has, for several years past, been more than we have had capabilities of rendering available, and consequently less brought to market than was anticipated; this, however, will add to future profits, when we are in a position to return the mineral discovered, which is estimated will leave a clear profit available for dividends to the amount of upwards of 30,000*l.* Now, to effect this, pay off all liabilities, and have a sufficient available working capital for the more advantageous materials, we cannot well do without a call of 1*l.* per share; and so confident am I that with such additional money invested we shall render this property lucrative and profitable, that, if responded to, I for one shall be happy to considerably increase my interest. I calculate that the cost of the new work will be about 3600*l.*, and that it will commence being available at the expiration of 18 months or two years, as far as relates to the shaft, and that the removal and alterations of the engine will cost from 500*l.* to 600*l.*, and be rendered available in three months, and give such immediate facilities for drawing stuff from the present shaft as will put the mine into an immediate dividend-paying state; it will thus be seen that if no further capital is invested the mine would be a very long time before certain liabilities are paid off, and so attendant extra cost of raising the ore and tin, and from the want of proper facilities, while by bringing forward the proposed capital, we shall immediately be able to render available a portion of the ore discovered, and by the proposed operations render all the mineral discovered available at a less expense, and put the whole mine on such a permanent basis and state of return as will last for many years.

CAPT. P. FLOYD'S REPORT.

Tincroft Mines, April 22.—On Highburyton tin lode, the engine-shaft is down 5 fms. 3 ft. under the 152 fm. level, lode 5 ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 152 fm. level, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. for tin; this end, when extended about 15 fms. further, will get under the course of tin ground laid open in the bottom of the 142 fm. level, which latter level is being driven east of Martin's east shaft, lode 4 ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the winze sinking under the 132 fm. level, directly over the 142 end, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. The 132 end has been driven through tin ground for the last 30 fms. for tin and copper; the end now now engaged rising in the back of the 132, in order to effect a communication with the winze sinking under the 120 fm. level, and on its completion will resume driving the 132 fm. level. On Chapelle's lode the deepest level driven is the 120, which is extended to within 3 fms. of being in a perpendicular with downcast shaft, now sunk 4 fms. 3 ft. under the 110 fm. level; the lode in the end and shaft is 4 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. We aim at communicating in two months' time, thereby making available a valuable piece of ore ground. In the 100, east of downcast shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. for tin; in the west end, same level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the winze sinking under the 90, west of downcast shaft, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. for copper. Groult's lode, in the 80 and 70 fm. levels, presents a very favourable appearance. In the 70 we have cut into the lode, and find it to yield good copper ores; sufficient, however, has not been done, either in this level or the 80, to ascertain its real value. The various pitches working continue to produce a fair quantity of ores. On North Tincroft lode, the engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. under the 110 fm. level, lode 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore of good quality. In the 110, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for copper; in the west end, same level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for copper; we anticipate that an extension of this level 12 or 15 fms. will meet with the run of ore ground seen in the level above. In the 100, east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive; in the west end, same level, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 24*l.* per fm. for copper; the last 30 fms. laid open in this level will average 20*l.* per fm., and according to the course of ore seen in the level above, we expect its continuance for 30 fms. further west. In the winze sinking under the 90 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm. for copper; in the winze sinking under the same level, about 15 fms. west of the 100 end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom for copper. On East Pool lode, Palmer's shaft is sunk 6 fms. 5 ft. under the 100, lode 3 ft. wide, unproductive. On Dunkin's lode the old engine-shaft is cased, divided, &c., to the 100 fm. level. We are stopping the back of the 100, east and west of the shaft, and shall, on its completion, commence driving the ends; the lode in the western one is 4 ft. wide, exceedingly promising, and yielding stones of rich grey ore—the level is not cleared to the eastern end. As two members of the board have signified their intention of visiting the mines on Thursday or Friday next, I have thought it advisable to defer any remarks of my own on the general state and prospects of the mine, until I have seen those gentlemen, as I wish to confer with them on certain points connected with the future workings, and prefer taking advantage of their opinions for my guidance as to what I may recommend.

CAPT. J. PUCKEY'S REPORT.

Fowey Consols, April 26.—Respecting Tincroft Mine, by referring to my report of the 27th Jan., I am still unable to believe that the suggestions there contained be carried into effect; the mine (from the then appearances) will not fail to be one of the best and lasting ones in the county of Cornwall; though without better shafts, to draw more stuff, and at a less expense, the mine must decrease in value; but by the sinking of the shafts as suggested in my report, and converting Providence engine into a steam-drawing machine, to draw as then advised, greater returns and greater profits can be made. I hold the mine to be of great promise, and that the prospects are not confined to one place alone. North Tincroft bids fair to produce a great quantity of copper ore; but the sinking of the engine-shaft on that part should have been resumed before. The Highburyton lode from east to west, in conjunction with Chapelle's and Groult's lodes, are likely to produce an immense quantity of profitable work, both for tin and copper; but it is the quantity to be drawn and returned that will make the profit;—hence, downcast shafts are imperative.

A PROPRIETOR asked, why the meeting had not been held at the usual time the second Tuesday in the month?—Mr. STAINSBY explained, that it was to await the result of the chairman's visit to the mine, which could not take place earlier. He was sorry to observe that Mr. Groult, after having been an invalid for some months, had felt it necessary to tender his resignation as a director, feeling he could no longer perform the duties; the board had accepted the same, and elected Mr. George B. Carr in his stead.

The CHAIRMAN said, he had been upon the mine within a very few days, his object being to ascertain honestly the real state of the concern, and the cause of its falling short of the estimate made at the last yearly meeting. On his return, the board thought fit to summons their manager, Capt. Floyd, to attend the meeting; he arrived last evening, was present, and would be ready to answer any question put to him. The mine gave employment to 800 persons, and the monthly agency amounted to 62*l.*

Considerable discussion followed the reading of Mr. Johnson's report, as to the urgent necessity of sinking a new shaft from surface, and also making the diagonal from the 100 to the 150 fm. level a downcast from top to bottom, for the greater facility in drawing away the ore and attle. The new one proposed was calculated to take the North Tincroft and East Pool lodes at or about the 120 fm. level. At East Croft they had discovered a lode south of James's shaft; the proposed alterations would command this lode in Tincroft Mines.

The CHAIRMAN proposed moving one of the steam-whims, to facilitate the

drawing of stuff, where more needed than at its present station. He wished to see the concern put in a perfect state in every respect; and taking into consideration that there were liabilities of 2583*l.* and 1200*l.*, he should venture to suggest a call of 1*l.* per share, which would place them, in all probability, in a permanent state of prosperity. They had 91,000*l.* of ore discovered, and actually wanted the means of bringing the greater part to surface.

Capt. FLOYD said he could get the work done at 6s. in 1*l.* what they were now paying 8s. for, if the shafts were down.

Mr. FIELD complained that the mine produce was quite as much as for years past, yet the dividends promised were suddenly stopped. He could by no means fall in with the views of the board in continuing to work the mine so expensively.

Mr. HERRON asked Capt. Floyd why he did not suggest the sinking shafts in September last, prior to the dividend being declared?—Capt. FLOYD: I did 18 months ago. The new one will cost about 2500*l.*; cutting the diagonal to a downcast, 1500*l.* It will take nine or ten months; and, when completed, we shall be able to draw two kipples of stuff where we now draw but one.

Mr. HERRON asked Capt. Floyd if it did not appear strange to him that the board should declare a dividend in September, looking at the then position of the mine?—The CHAIRMAN explained that Capt. Floyd was the underground manager upon the mine, and had nothing to do with the financial department, or the making of dividends.

Mr. HERRON then put it to the chair what was their financial position on the day they declared the dividend?—The CHAIRMAN stated, the dividend was declared on the 19th Sept., when they estimated they had funds in hand and expectancies to meet it; and, from the flattering reports from their purser, almost insuring them a monthly profit of 750*l.* He regretted that the result had proved otherwise.

Mr. HERRON: Would you have had 3000*l.* in hand, or any balance after paying dividend; and have you not borrowed money since?—Mr. WATSON: Yes, we borrowed 1200*l.* on the 7th November.

Mr. MUNDREY requested reference to the estimates made of tin money for the months of May, June, July, and Aug., and the exact amount realised. May would be found stated at 1500*l.*; and he understood it realised no such amount.

Mr. WATSON produced the sale book, showing the following sums realised for tin—viz.: May, 1796*l.* 19s. 8d. (nearly 800*l.* over); June, 1508*l.* 10s. 6d.; July, 687*l.* 0s. 4d.; and August, 1174*l.* 2s. 11d., which seemed to give entire satisfaction.

Mr. BOXALL thought that the accounts produced might have been made out in a clearer and more satisfactory manner, showing the real profit made in the 12 months, and hoped they would follow a better plan in future. He would ask whether the produce from the mine for the next 12 months was expected to equal that of last year?—The CHAIRMAN said, certainly, if the proposed removal of the drawing engine, and new works were immediately adopted. The cost of removing engine would be 600*l.*, and render it available to their purpose in three months. For the last three, he estimated they had incurred an expense of 1600*l.* in new works and machinery.

The CHAIRMAN then read Capt. Puckey's report, the "toller" to the Hon. Mrs. Agar, in whose land the mines are situated.

Mr. JOHNSON explained the reason why the board had not ordered the shaft operations sooner, was from the over-sanguine expectations they entertained of Groult's lode furnishing the funds for that purpose, in which they had been deceived.

Mr. BAWDEN remarked upon the folly of the purser writing reports, and inquired how Capt. Floyd could allow or countenance it in any way?

Capt. FLOYD knew nothing of such letters; he never saw them.

Mr. BAWDEN: What was the highest quotation the 80 on Groult's lode had been reported at, and for how many fathoms was it worth it?—Capt. FLOYD: 70*l.* per fm. for about 6 fms.; it was worth quite that.

Mr. BIRDSEY stated that he, at that time, saw a letter from Mr. Pike, saying he would give 750*l.* per month profit, and keep at the top of the ticketing.

Mr. HERRON, after making some comments upon the chairman's frequent visits to the mine, asked the board whether they had, or had not, consulted him upon the state of it, and the propriety of declaring a dividend in Sept. last?

Mr. STAINSBY could not say. He certainly had no recollection of the chairman having visited it about that period. The board consisted of six directors, three of whom had once visited it during the last year. Mr. Johnson had three or four times in that period.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that the concern could go on for some time at the disadvantage it at present laboured under for want of shafts, and still leave from 100*l.* to 150*l.* per month profit.

Capt. FLOYD confirmed this, saying further—The shafts as they are cannot bring up more stuff than they are now doing. The diagonal from the 100 to the 150, is on a north underlay, except here and there, where the lode is twisted about and changed to a south one; this causes great friction. We cannot draw away half the stuff we could break. I first entered the mine three years ago, and as soon as I became fully acquainted with it, recommended the shafts should be altered and made good. During the last two years we have been sinking five other shafts, by means of which, 18 months ago, we discovered tin and copper where we never expected it. The boilers were all in a bad state, and we have expended 1200*l.* about them to make them perfect.

Mr. BAWDEN: You have just been three years working the mine into debt; that is all that you have done.

Capt. FLOYD: The mine would be in a perfect state of profitable working if the shafts were as I recommended; and if made so, I do not doubt it will turn out to the benefit of the company. Groult's lode, at this time, is 12 ft. wide, ore throughout, and is worth 30*l.* per fm., the ore raising worth about 4*l.* 4s. a ton. We raise from this lode above 150 tons a month.

Mr. FIELD believed they were embarked in a valuable mine, if properly worked and managed. A further outlay seemed necessary, but before the board could ask that, or expect the scrip-holders to contribute, they must first inspire confidence. One thing was certain—they had declared a dividend when they ought not to have done so: the finances did not justify it.

Mr. STAINSBY: I went down purposely to consult with the agents upon the prospects in the mine; and in consequence of Groult's lode being worth 70*l.* per fm., we thought we saw our way clear enough to make the dividend.

Capt. FLOYD confirmed the lode being worth 70*l.* at the time, and he also thought they could support regular dividends: the lode shortly after decreased in value.

The CHAIRMAN: Capt. Paul left the mine in a wretchedly bad state; we had to progress through the difficulties he left us surrounded with. After this we began to prosper, and made some dividends. We have made good progress, and discovered a vast quantity of ore, put up new machinery, and sunk five shafts.—Mr. FIELD: And now your money is gone, I understand you are charged more for your materials in consequence.—The CHAIRMAN stated, that was not the fact, except as to coals; they were charged 15s. instead of 14s. 6d. per ton for the last five months, in consequence of prolonging the payment.

Mr. FIELD inquired whether the stores were equally as good, and charged the same price as in the adjoining mines? It was essential that they should be so.—Capt. FLOYD: They are so in all respects.

Mr. FIELD could not see the necessity for a 1*l.* call; he would suggest 10s. On former occasions he had contended that they ought to hold more frequent meetings. Annual ones only lead into mistakes, as in the present instance; they ought to be quarterly. Even now they had the accounts only to end of Dec; they certainly could be made up to a later period, or the meeting held many weeks ago. He hoped this was the last time he should have to urge this upon the propriety.

Mr. BIRDSEY was glad to see Captain Floyd at the meeting, and said: Having met you last upon the mine in July, in company with Mr. Bellinger, you then, Captain Floyd, asked me if I held many shares, and I said, Yes; you then said, Do not sell any, they will be 20*l.* per share soon. I came away with the full conviction that what you said would be borne out, and embarked all my savings. Nearly 1200*l.* I put in this mine, and persuaded many friends I now see around me to buy; they are sufferers also. Shares are now only 5*l.* 10s.

Capt. FLOYD: I recollect your being on the mine, and I answered your numerous questions truly, and to the best of my judgment. I then gave a faithful report. I said, Do not sell till we have cut the lode, and if it is as good as we expect, the shares will be worth 20*l.* My candid opinion at this moment is, that shares are worth more now than they were eight months ago. The mine is looking much better.

Mr. LEA regretted the absence of Mr. Hodgson, a director, who led them, at the last annual meeting, all to believe they might safely calculate on at least three dividends in 1850.

Mr. HEALL never expected the concern to prosper under the wretched scrip-system, and suggested steps should be taken at once to put it upon the Cost-book System.—Mr. RYE said shares would then be 15*l.* each instead of 5*l.*

Mr. FIELD expressed his confidence in the mine, and would propose a committee of three or five shareholders to investigate generally into the company's affairs here and upon the mine, before any expense for shafts, &c., was incurred. The meeting could be adjourned till after they had furnished their report.

The chairman and directors at once coincided, and likewise expressed themselves as satisfied that the Cost-book System was the safest and best. They would be ready to assent, if, after consulting with their legal adviser, it was found it could be adopted.

Mr. MUNDREY had purchased largely, calculating on 10s. bi-monthly dividends for 1850, both from the reports he read at the office and in the Mining Journal. Had visited the mine in January; everything looked as well there as at Carn Brea, South Basset, and others around; but they were on the Cost-book System, as he had hoped to see Tincroft—managed at the mine's month, and not by six directors in town. He begged to second the motion for a committee, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then stated, this being the annual meeting, he hoped some shareholder would propose that the reports and accounts produced be received, adopted, and entered upon the minute-books.

Mr. RYE urged the postponement until after the committee had furnished their report.—Mr. FIELD proposed they should be "received" only.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft is still its usual size, but without change since the last report. The lode in the winze sinking under the 80 ft. level is about 4 ft. wide; 2 ft. of the north part is worth for copper ore from 30 to 40 lb. per ton. The lode in the 80 ft. level, east of the engine-shaft, or rather the part that we are driving on, is 4 ft. wide, and principally malleable; but we think there is more lode north, and have now commenced driving north for the purpose of proving it. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking under the 70 ft. level east, is 4 ft. wide, 3 ft. of the south part is very good for copper ore, worth about 80 lb. per ton. The 70 ft. level, east of engine-shaft, and the 70 ft. level, west of the shaft, are communicating, no part of the lode has been broken for the past week. The men at the shaft are preparing the shaft for drawing in the 70 ft. level; as soon as possible this shaft will be resumed sinking under this level.

APPLEDORE.—On Sunday last I set the engine-shaft to sink 5 fathoms, at 20 ft. per ton, but I fear we shall not sink far without an engine. I have sent an engineer and Capt. Treloar to South Molton, to take abroad the engine, and I have arranged with Mr. Sapper, of Tavistock, to remove the engine and boiler to Appledore for 35s.

BEDFORD UNITED.—We continue to drive by the side of the lode in the 115 ft. level, east of engine-shaft. East of Andrew's winze it is 2 ft. wide, producing good saving work. The lode in the 103 ft. level is 4 ft. wide, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of ore per ton. In the rise in the 90 ft. level is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little saving work. We are sinking by the side of the lode in the 80 ft. level. The lode in the 47 ft. level, east of cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, malleable, black ore, and green, and altogether more kindly than when first intersected. We weighed at Morwellham, on Tuesday last, February ores, 140 tons 6 cwt., and sampled March ores, computed No. 1 76 tons, No. 2 268 tons.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—Saturday last being setting-day, the pitches on No. 3 lode were again taken at the same prices as last month, except Williams's pitch, which was reduced from 10s. to 6s. 8d. in 11, and the following additional pitches in the new ground opened on No. 1 lode were also set:—A pitch in Spargo's drift west to four men, at 5s. in 11; a pitch in Spargo's drift east to four men, at 5s. in 11; a pitch west of engine-shaft on No. 1 lode below adit, at 10s. in 11, to three men; and the following pitwork bargains:—To sink the engine-shaft to the 30 ft. level to twelve men, at 10s. per ton. To drive west in the 30 ft. level on No. 3 lode to four men, at 30s. per ton; to drive east on No. 3 lode in the 30 ft. level to four men, at 30s. per ton; to drive a cross-cut south in the 30 ft. level to four men, at 40s. per ton. To drive west in the 10 ft. level on No. 1 lode to six men, at 30s. per ton. Spargo's drift to drive west to six men, in the junction of No. 1 and 2 lodes from the new shaft, at 30s. per ton; to drive Spargo's drift east from the middle winze on No. 1 lode, at 30s. per ton. To sink the new shaft below Spargo's drift to four men, at 50s. per ton. To make sundry trials in short cross-cuts to two men, under the special direction of the agents. We have broken some fine copper from No. 6 lode in the side and back of the adit close to the cross-course, and expect to set a pitch at this point to-day. This is quite a new discovery; we have not driven upon this lode before, and found the ore as soon as we cut through the cross-course.

— May 1.—The end is in about 64 fms. from Hitchens's shaft, and we are still driving on the south part of the lode, which is composed of spar, black, malleable, and lead, and has a very promising appearance. I do not think it advisable to cross-cut the lode, until Marchion's shaft is sunk as deep as the adit level. Marchion's shaft is now down about 74 fms., and in sinking which we have intersected a good branch of lead; and, taking into consideration the appearance of the lode in the end, I cannot entertain a doubt of there being great deposits of lead underneath. I calculate this branch will turn out half a ton or more per ton. It will intersect the main lode going east. I hope to commence dressing in about a fortnight or three weeks.

BORINGDON PARK.—I have forwarded you a box of specimens by this evening's (29th April) train, which I broke from one of our south branches in the south-eastern corner of Marchion's engine-shaft this morning. I think you will pronounce them to be as good as ever you saw—a more splendid branch I never saw.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The lode in the 20 ft. level, west of the engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, yielding about 10 cwt. of ore per ton. The lode in the 10 ft. level, west of the shaft, is large and spotted with ore, and has a very promising appearance. The winze sinking under the 10 ft. level of the shaft, is in a lode 8 ft. wide; the part we are carrying will yield about 10 cwt. of ore per ton. The stopes back and bottom of the deep adit level west are yielding from 10 to 12 cwt. of ore per ton. The lode in Hallett's shaft, within the last three days, is becoming more settled, and is now yielding more ore than it has before for the last fortnight.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6 ft. below the 30 ft. level, the shaftmen are now about to commence fixing the plunger-lift, and will take about a fortnight to complete the work, after which the shaft will be resumed. The lode in the south end of the shaft, carrying a leather-frangible spar and prisms on the west side, thickly spotted with lead ore, much improved since our last report. In the north end the lode is 1 ft. wide, and at present poor, but we are daily expecting to cut an east and west branch, which we saw in sinking the shaft; after we get through it I hope to see an improvement.

CARTHEW CONSOLS.—The engine shaft is sunk nearly 2 fms. below the 85 ft. level; the ground in it is very easy, and the middle shaft is sunk 5 fms. 5 ft. below the 65 ft. level; the ground here likewise is very good. It is very probable that each shaft will be down to the 10 fms. level in about six weeks. I find no particular alteration in the north end, 85 ft. level; the lode in it is very large, and the ground favourable. In driving west from the 75 ft. level end north we are, we believe, driving on a large east and west lode, instead of a cross-course, as was at first apparent; this lode is now found to be from 3 to 4 ft. wide, looking very well indeed, and producing very good work in copper; however, I shall be able to speak more definitely on this matter after it has been a little more developed. The lode in the south end, 75 ft. level, shows very well; and in the south end, 65 ft. level, we find a great improvement, yet the lode is not so rich as I anticipated to have found it to be. The lode in the stopes and in the tribute pitches generally shows well.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS.—April 19.—We have sunk our new engine-shaft about 18 fms. below the surface, at which level we have driven a cross-cut north about 15 fms.; in driving this cross-cut we intersected a new lode, which is very kindly, and there is every indication that it will be a very productive one; in the same level we have driven south about 16 fms.; in driving this cross-cut, we have also intersected another new and very kindly lode; this lode is about 18 in. wide, producing some tin, copper, and malleable; and we have now about 25 fms. more to sink our engine-shaft before we get down to the deepest level, at which the main lode was seen at 119 ft. last working. In that level they had a good course of tin, equal to any they had ever seen in this mine; I think it was worth about 50 lb. per ton; and there are thousands of fathoms of ground standing whole above that level on the old lodes, as yet to be taken away, when we get the steam-engine to work. The counter lode has been seen by former workers about 33 fathoms below the bottom of our new engine-shaft, and driven about 10 fms. on it, and they worked the ground above the back, where they had a good course of tin. There are also thousands of fathoms of ground standing whole above the deepest level at which this lode has been discovered, as well as on the other lode, and the depth of these lodes is very trifling for a mine. We do not often sink a mine below 100 fms. before we get down 40 or 50 fathoms deep. The lodes that we have just cut were never seen by former miners—they are all in whole ground throughout our set. When we take into consideration the number of lodes that have been discovered in this mine, and the thousands of pounds' worth of tin and copper that have been risen for the small outlay and labour that have been expended, and that we have now from 400 to 500 fms. of ground more where there has never been a cross-cut driven, and, therefore, cannot tell what number of lodes there may be yet to be found in that ground before there is a cross-cut driven through it, I fully believe that we have every prospect of finding the Chyprase Mine as productive as any mine in either Cornwall or Devon. The men are getting on well with their work, and I have no doubt but that they will complete the engine-house by the time Mr. Hodge has the engine finished. Our wheel keeps out the water very well from the new engine-shaft, and I hope it will continue to do so until we get the steam-engine to work.

— April 23.—The lode we intersected in the north cross-cut is about 2 ft. wide, producing some good silver-lead ore; I think it is a silver-lead lode; it is composed of beautiful flookan and soft spar—every indication that it will be a very productive one; and as we have a large known lead lode about 30 fms. to the south-west of the end we are driving on this new lode, I think we shall have abundance of silver-lead when we get on to the junction. There is no tin in this lode at this time; but as we are near to the tin lodes, we may find it in places, but nothing to affect the lead. The lode we intersected in the south cross-cut is about 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin, copper, and malleable—a very promising lode. We have about 5 fms. more to drive east, and to get into the same stratum of ground where the old lodes first began to make their riches, which will take about a fortnight to accomplish. The men are getting on well with the engine-house, and hope the steam-engine will be at work by the end of June.

CWMYSTWYTH.—The new discovery at Kingside is looking well, but the ground is hard; the lode is strong and hard, very full of roughs, and likely to turn out a good deal of ore. Some fine stones of ore have also been cut in the adit on another lode underlying north. Some pretty good ore has also been met with in the shaft; and, altogether, there is a prospect of making a mine before long. The stopes in the 38 ft. level are without alteration. The sampling of lead ore for the month it is expected will be about 60 tons.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—Agreeably with the resolution of last meeting, we put six men to sink a winze on Vivian's lode; we have sunk about 3 fms.; the lode is about 15 in. wide, producing 2 of a ton of ore per ton. We have also employed two men to drive north on the cross-course. We have discovered a vein, about 3 in. wide, composed of fluor-spar and ore; but our principal object in driving on this cross-course is search for softer ground to sink a shaft; it is now about 5 fms. north of Vivian's lode. At the West Carador 17 fathom level, on Vivian's lode, they have been sinking a winze, instead of driving the end; therefore, we are not nearer our boundary than last reported; but the 92, on Menadue lode, at West Carador, is within 50 fathoms of Craddock Moor, and producing 4 tons of ore per fathom.

DAREN.—Francis's adit is still continuing to open good ore ground, worth at present 15s. per ton for lead and copper. I have set a pitch east of Bastian's winze at 8s. in 11 for lead and copper, and expect to set a pitch on the same terms west of this winze in a few days. Our other bargains are looking well. We sold last week 10 tons of lead, at 16s. 6d. per ton, and 23 tons of copper to-day (April 30), making 1884 16s., and have about 20 tons of copper more now ready at the mine, and shall get about 15 tons more this coming month, and 10 tons of lead. Our costs in future will be rather lower than before, and the increase of returns will be considerable.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Since my last report the ground in the 30 ft. level is much harder than it was, which will cause a delay in holding to the 40 ft. level. We have held the 60 ft. level to the winze, which is a great benefit in ventilating the 60 ft. level. The lode in the 60 ft. level will turn out from 3 to 3 1/2 tons of ore per ton, and agreeably with my expectations, the lode has assumed a formidable character; and I have no doubt but the ore will continue, with perhaps a slight alteration, such as all productive lodes are subject to. At the western ground, in driving the cross-cut in the adit level from lode No. 1 to Carthew shaft, we have intersected what is called No. 7 lode, which has a north underlay; it is about 2 feet wide, and from which we have broken some good work; this lode will form a junction with No. 1 lode, about 6 or 7 fms. under the adit level; and I have no doubt that at the junction, as well as under, we shall have a good productive lode. We are getting on excellently well with the lobby and the two engine-shafts, and next week I shall be in a position to put the men to cut the lead for bringing the water to the water-wheel.

EAST BALLESWIDEN.—Since my last report we have forked the water shaft deeper in the engine-shaft, and we have discovered a splendid lode of tin, from 2 ft. to 4 ft. deep, and I should say worth from 40 to 45 lb. per ton. This is a lode in the end of ground going down in the engine-shaft, and all in whole ground going east. There has been in nearly all my former reports that we had a kindly mine before us, but now

I rest satisfied that I am not mistaken. I am also glad to say we have two men on tribute from the adit level, the flat lode, who are doing well at 13s. 4d. in 11. From the discovery already seen, there is no doubt whatever but in a short time we shall be returning abundance of tin.

EAST BORINGDON.—Annie's shaft is sunk about 5 fathoms, and is going down in a highly mineralised channel of ground, with droppers of gossan and spar, underlaid by the usual lead, and I intend having a whim erected as soon as possible, so that we shall make greater depth in sinking.

EAST CROWDALE.—Our operations on outwork are confined to sinking the middle shaft and driving the 50 ft. level east; this level at present, on the south part of the lode, is producing good work. No south wall as yet discovered. We have put the men to cut south, in order to ascertain the size and quality of the lode. We let to-day four pitches, at an average tribute of 8s. 6d. in 11.

EAST SHARP TOR.—We continue to sink Hitchens's shaft north of the lode, the wall of which is very regular and compact. The ground is just as for some time past—tolerably easy of progress; now sinking at 15s. per ton.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—The 70, north of Fuzzehill shaft, has been extended 9 fms. 2 ft. through ground that will set at a low tribute; the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 8 cwt. of ore per ton. The 60 north has been driven 5 fms. 2 ft.; the lode, on an average, has produced 9 cwt. of ore per ton; the present end is rather more, and very favourable for driving; the 60 south has been extended 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. per ton, and has now a more kindly appearance for making ore. The 26, north of Church-lane shaft, has been extended 4 fms. through tribute ground; the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, saving work, but not rich. The 46, north of Gallett's engine-shaft, has been cleared 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; near the shaft the lode has been stopped away, but further north there is a good run of ground, that will come away at a moderate tribute. The tribute department is looking much better than usual, and we have been able to set several new pitches in the backs of the 60 and 70 ft. levels.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—Yesterday (April 25) was our monthly setting; we let the following bargains:—The 23 east to six men, at 4s. 10s. per ton; the lode to the north of the capels is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore; the 23 west to six men, at 3s. 15s. per ton, driving on the course of the branch, which is at present small, running parallel with the lode. The lode in the 12 east is large, composed of capel, spotted with yellow ore; we have suspended the driving of this level for the present, there not being sufficient air for working before the winze is communicated with the 23 east of the shaft; this winze is let to six men, at 3s. 3s. per ton; the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, but not in quantity enough to save for work; the stopes in the back of the 12 west is let to two men, at 24s. per ton; the lode is producing 4 1/2 worth of ore per ton; this point of the stopes is getting nearly up to the adit level. We let a new winze to sink in the bottom of the 12 ft. level, about 30 fms. west of the shaft, to four men, at 3s. per ton. We shall drive the 23 with all speed, to communicate with the winze before cutting through the main lode to the south ground, the north being softer for driving. The engine keeps the water, by working from 5 to 6 strokes per minute.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—The 27 ft. level has been cleared 12 fms., and driven 4 fms. west of Jewel's shaft; the lode has improved to 3 feet wide, composed of soft spar, peach, malleable, and copper ore. In the 27 east a run has taken place, bringing down the lode, and the shaft, composed of a large cross-course. The lode in the 17 west has improved, it is 18 in. wide, with good stones of copper ore; ditto east has passed through some ore ground, but is at present poor. A new shaft has been commenced 66 fms. west of Jewel's engine-shaft. The adit level west is in a good lode, spotted with ore, as is also the shaft. Taylor's shaft has intersected the north lode at 3 fms. below the 10 ft. level; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 10 west has laid open ore ground that will work on tribute at 8s. to 10s. in 11; the end is 2 1/2 ft. wide, with rich branches of ore, producing half a ton per ton. Taylor's lode, in the adit level, is 5 ft. wide, and very productive for about 12 fms. in length; it is now being proved by a deeper level. The 10 ft. level, on the south part of this lode, is very good; it is about 3 1/2 ft. wide, with yellow ore; the 10 west, on the south part, is 8 fms., will produce to 1 1/2 ton of good ore per ton; a tribute pitch has been set in the back of this level, at 4s. in 11. There is also a very promising lode in the adit in the western part of the set. The ground throughout the mine is of a very favourable character, and there is reason to expect that a large extent of tribute ground will shortly be laid open.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—One of the largest shareholders in this adventure has recently obtained a report thereon by Capt. Wm. Lean, of Holm Bush Mine, of which the following is a copy:—"Agreeably with your request, I have carefully surveyed the above mine, and find the set to be from 400 to 500 fathoms in length, in which there are seven east and west lodes discovered and laid open (more or less), six of them but in a very partial manner; the one I beg to call your attention to, more especially, is that one the engine-shaft is being sunk through, which is now 22 fathoms below the surface; it is the finest specimen of the finest description, which is prismatic, square, and a small portion of tin; such a lode is rarely to be met with, and in depth, I believe there will be found great quantities of copper ores. I surveyed the Devon Great Consols Mine some years since, when the workings were near the surface, and the gossan was of a similar character to that at East Wheal Russell, and being in the same locality, with the same kind of stratum, there is good reason for coming to a satisfactory conclusion, that it will be found, by-and-by, a profitable lode; and by following up the plan adopted, that of sinking on the course of the lode, new discoveries will be effected daily; the lode is soft, and favourable for carrying down the shaft through it, the underlie being very fine; although the lode is not so rich as the Devon Great Consols, yet, on the whole, of fair promise, but the one the shaft is sinking on is of itself sufficient to justify any party (having the means) in developing it to the fullest extent, and that as quickly as possible."

— April 29th.—Since my last report we have sunk Hitchens's shaft to the depth of 12 fms. 2 ft. below the adit level. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is a solid body of red gossan, prismatic, quartz, blue peach, tin, and green, and copper. It appears that the deeper we get down the stronger is the indication for large quantities of copper ore. I have had several visitors this last week, who are supposed to be qualified judges of lodes, and they all agree in opinion, that as we go down we shall be rewarded for our exertions and outlay; and say, further, that they never saw a more splendid lode.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The various operations for discovery commenced in different parts of the mine on the 5th inst. are in active progress, and it is very satisfactory to be able to report the very great improvement that has taken place in the 84 ft. level east during the first month of the present ownership; the lode is now 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 40 lb. per ton; it is now driving by six men, at a tribute of 8s. in 11; it appears to improve, it leaves the silver-lead lode, and is based on an east-west line, possible to get into this, our north lode, where we may expect the same results. The copper branch in the 76, east of Williams's, is small, but rich in quality, and worth about 5s. per ton. The plat in the 110 ft. level at Taylor's is finished, and the men are now driving a cross-cut in favourable ground. The first lode, it is expected, will be cut in about a month, but it will take three months to cut the St. Martin's or main lode. The 20 ft. level west, at Bawden's, producing good stones of tin. In the 45, west at New Gland's, the men are rising on the back of the lode for an air winze, so as to work this part with great advantage. There are no other alterations to note in any of the other tributory operations, but the general tribute departments, but both are producing the usual quantity of tin. Upon a general review it may be safely stated that the value of this mine has already, from the improvements, increased 10 per cent.; and, looking at the shortness of time in which this has been done, and the very many objects yet before us, we have presented to us a prospective increased value of great importance. From the exchange of ownership, the present will be but part of a month, but will, when made up, show a profit to the satisfaction of the company, and the following months will give a still greater balance.

GONAMENA.—In the 80 ft. level, on Taylor's lode, we have driven 2 fms. both east and west of the cross-course, and find the lode small and poor. Driving west on Gilpin's, in the 80 ft. level, the lode is 10 in. wide, with spots of ore; driving east in this level the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of peach, spar, and malleable, with spots of ore; since our report we have driven a cross-cut from this level to the 80; and have commenced driving two intermediate lodes in the 70, where the lode is 12 in. wide—saving work. We have 25 tons of ore to go in this sampling.

HENNOCK.—The engine-shaft is under the 20 ft. level 9 fms.; the ground is not so good as sinking it has been hitherto. We have 9 feet more to sink for the lode to complete their contract; and if the ground does not change for the better, it will not take until the middle of May for them to complete it. The winze men have got down as far with the winze as they can for the present for water, and I have put them to drive north in the 20 ft. level, where we have an exceedingly kindly lode, with more lead in it than I have ever seen in any part of the mine before. It is only depth required to make Hennock a first-rate mine.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 132 ft. level south is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, prismatic, and stones of lead; we are pushing it on as fast as possible to drain the 120, which it has not yet done; the lode in the western stopes in the back of the 132 ft. level is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 4 tons of copper ore per ton, but the ground is tight for breaking; the eastern stopes will produce 3 1/2 tons of ore per ton. The lode in the western end from the diagonal shaft is 10 in. wide, and will produce 1 ton of ore per ton. The men at Hitchens's engine-shaft are getting on with their contract in a very satisfactory manner. The day-lab lode in the 120 ft. level, east of the great cross-course, is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and letting down a great deal of water. The lode in the 110 east is at present obscured by a cross-course. The lode in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per ton; the lode in the pitch in the bottom of the level is not so productive as it was, but we hope it will improve shortly; the lode in the 100 ft. level, west of Wall's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, malleable, blende, and stones of copper ore. The ground in Wall's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100 ft. level, is more favourable than it was.

KIRKCOBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 74, west of Stewart's, is 2 ft. wide, with spots of ore. In Gilpin's shaft it is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per ton. The 63 west is 3 ft. wide, yielding 5 cwt. of lead per ton. The 50 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 7 cwt. per ton. The 40 west is 4 feet wide, with good stones of ore. The rise over it is very large, yielding 1 ton per ton. The 30 west is 4 ft. wide, turning out 5 cwt. of lead per ton. We shipped a cargo of 40 tons of lead for Holywell on April 26th.

LAMHEROEE WHEAL MARIA. April 28.—I have just completed my inspection of the above mine, and I am sorry that I am prevented from attending the general meeting of our shareholders, in order to express more fully my views as regards the value of the property, by previous important engagements in the vicinity of Ashburton. However, from the personal attention you have given the mine, particularly of late, I feel confident you will coincide with my views, and that you will give expression to the sentiments we mutually entertain of the mine to the proprietors, of the valuable character of their property. Since your visit to Lamheroe, on the 17th of this month, the cross-cut north from the 14 ft. level, in Jessie's shaft, has, in 1 ft. 5 ft. driving, cut the southern part of our B lode, which I saw up to the last moment (Saturday evening); it is a most splendid continuation of this great lode. I took out banches from 2 to 3 feet wide, strongly impregnated with black oxide of copper in soft gossan. The northern portion of the lode, I of course, could not see, but I expect it is equally as good, if not better. I have no doubt that had we delayed cross-cutting until the 30 fathom level, we should have cut a course of copper ore of a more indurated character; the present intersection is still in the soluble oxide, the continuation of which, and with increased quantity in depth, combined with the genial matrix of gossan, malleable, prismatic, &c., blackened entirely with copper solution, presents the indubitable precursors to large quantities of the yellow sulphurets. I have set the men to cut through the lode at once, to ascertain the northern portion; it will be about the end of the week before it is known, and I consequently hope to be met with such importance, that I intend, if possible, to return back from Exeter to see its entire section, and to set it on its course, so as to raise a good batch of ore. To connect Jessie's shaft to our engine by horizontal rods would cause no extra burthen to our engine, and could be done at a very moderate cost. The iron rods, pulleys, &c., would not exceed 25s., and we have several pumps and cylinder on the mine. The next matter, and one of the most important consideration, is the discovery of our large tin lode. The value of this lode, which I have repeatedly assayed from as fine samples as I could obtain, varies from 10 to 25 to 30 per cent., from a lode 10 ft. wide. Assuming 10 per cent. as the value only, we may calculate each fathom of ground being worth 100s. to 200s., and the pile at present raised from this shaft, which is 7 fms.

3 ft. 8 in. in depth by 9 ft. in length, equal to 1800s. at the least. We have set the shaft called Addie's to six men, at 8s. per ton, to sink as speedily as possible on the south part of the lode, so as to get our levels extended in the 10 and 40 ft. levels under this ore for stoping purposes, and to ascertain its continuance; for should this lode continue at even a seventh part of its present value, it would justify the erection of steam stamps. At our engine-shaft, the 60 ft. level is driven 51 fms. north, and is perpendicularly under the outcrop of this great champion lode. It may have 25 to 30 fms. more to drive to cut it, and the strata is of a very favourable character. We set the end to eight men (including our pitman, George Tonkin) for 10s. per ton; it may take about six months before this level reaches the champion lode. This delay in coming to the important results before us is caused by the misplacement of our engine and the two engine-shafts. The lower one is entirely useless at present, and will continue so unless it had a separate engine, and was sunk to a considerable depth; and the upper one is too far from our important ground northward to facilitate our splendid discoveries there. I find the 50 ft. level at the engine-shaft driven 20 fms. eastward, and the lode in the end increasing in size; we have set it to drive by six men, at 6s. 10s. per ton. The rise in the back of the same level is 3 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., and the ground stopped away is 5 fms. 3 ft. 8 in., and set at 4s. 10s. per ton, to six men. This lode appears to be of a very variable character, particularly as to size; in some places 3 to 4 ft. wide, and then dwindling to a mere branch; it is of the same aramical character as described before. There is a considerable pile of it now at surface, which is being added to every day; but it is eclipsed by our new dip, on a conveyer, both as to quality and quantity. Our calcining ovens and floors, our wheel, wheeling, and stamps, are progressing as fast as possible. We may expect to commence stamping tin ore about the latter part of May; but if our discoveries progress in the manner in which they have done of late for tin, we shall be obliged to erect a powerful steam-stamp, to return our ore in proportion to the quantities that will be presented to view. I am continuing our explorations with Capt. Oyle; we are now directing our attention to the vicinity of the B lode. I find another lode between it and the champion lode, containing tin. In examining an old level driven south, I find that the cross-course has been intersected instead of this lode, and that the level has at least 3 to 10 fms. more to drive to cut the lode. This we can do at a very little cost, and it may probably open up another considerable discovery of tin ore. In conclusion, I beg to say that you can, with every degree of confidence, assure our proprietors, who have just earned a high name in both countries, that they have a most valuable property, and one that, had it not been for misdirection in the first instance, would long ere this have ceased to try their patience; and I am confident you may now calculate, in a short period, not only to pay dividends, but to return capital.

LAWYMALES.—The 14 ft. level west is driving in a fine course of ore. The 24 ft. level west is in a very good lode; the 34 ft. level east has a good branch of ore in it, and looks promising; this level will now soon be in the shoot of ore found in Oliver's winze. The 14 ft. level east is getting more ore, and will, I think, soon be in a good lode; the stopes over the 14 ft. level for 3 fms. high, and west of western winze, are looking very poor; the shoot of ore west of western winze dips very much faster westward than was at all calculated upon, which accounts for these stopes looking poor; the stopes over the 14 ft. level, from 3 to 5 fms. over the 14 ft. level, are not looking as well as last week; I am waiting for these stopes and the stopes under them to get further west into the best bunch of ore, when I will employ a greater force of men upon them, and our weekly returns of ore will rapidly and greatly increase.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—I have set the shaft at Wheal Mary to sink by six men, taken at 8s. per ton. The adit level at Wheal Adventure is being cleared, and we shall soon be able to fork the water a fathom or two, to see the underlie of the shaft.

MERLLYN.—I have to notice a slight improvement in the whim-shaft; the lead course being worth about 30s. per ton, with every indication of continuing good; the lode in the winze, east of the whim-shaft, is much as last reported, worth about 20s. per fathom, with a soft conglomate ground. The 16 ft. end, west of the whim-shaft, has somewhat declined in value, worth about 3s. per fathom. The 15-yard level, west of the footway shaft, is improved, now worth about 8s. per fathom; and I am of opinion it will still increase in value, as it is getting clear of the cross-course and in more settled ground. No alteration south of the engine-shaft—the cross-cut being hard and slow to drive. The tributaries sinking the surface shaft are down to ore; it looks well, and I expect it will produce several tons of lead for this month.

NORTH BASSET.—The lode in the new shaft is 6 ft. wide, a beautiful course of ore. In the winze sinking under the 72 the lode is 3 ft. wide, of good yellow ore. In the 82 it is 6 ft. wide, yellow ore and spar—62 tons of ore were produced within the last fortnight from the lode and winze.

NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—On Tuesday last we cut a very rich silver-lead lode. In the adit level the lode is about 4 feet wide, with a leader from 10 to 12 in. wide, composed of very rich silver-lead ore, which will produce from 100 to 150 cwt. of silver to the ton of ore, and about 14 in 20 for lead, worth at least 100s. per ton. We are now perfectly satisfied with regard to the value of this concern, and shall now commence operations in a spirited manner.

NORTH WHEAL BULLER.—Redruth, April 26.—Seeing a paragraph in the Mining Journal of the 19th inst., induces me to send you the following as my report of the prospects and situation of this mine, which you are quite at liberty to publish in contradiction to the malicious and unfounded statement therein contained, bearing the inappropriate name of "Fair Play."—This mine is situated (as he says) on the north side of Redruth town, and is bounded by the rich mines of South Tolgus, and on the east by the Tolgus, each of which has been worked under the direction of Richard Taylor, Esq., and on the west by Wheal Agar and North Pool Mines, which are also profitable, particularly the latter; and on the south, in the same channel of ground, we have Wheal Buller, and other valuable mines, wrought under the management of Stephen and Richard Davey, Esqrs., who are well known to the mining world for their success in mine speculations, to whom I would refer "Fair Play," or any gentleman, for the truth of my representation of this piece of mining ground. Since March, 1850, we have erected a steam-engine of 40-hp. cylinder, of ample power to drain the mine to a considerable depth. We have completed the clearing out of the former workings, and extended the 30, 40, 50, and 60 ft. levels in some very promising ground, producing good bunches of ore, from which we have saved and made merchantable about 30 tons, and hope to obtain the quantity for sale agreeable to our report a month since—viz., a small parcel. We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft under the bottom of the old workings towards a 70 ft. level, and hope to reach that point by the end of May. It must be presumed by any miner that this mine was not abandoned by the former adventurers with riches in sight, but the prospect, although good, could not be developed without machinery, which that company was incapable of doing. Since the commencement of sinking this shaft under the 60 ft. level the lode has improved in appearance and size; it is bedded in very favourable strata, about 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore and jack, such as lead us to calculate on copper being near. The 60 ft. level east has passed through a hard poor shoot of ground for about 10 fms. long; at present the lode is improved in appearance and quality, composed of favourable spar, about 3 ft. wide, containing capeland copper ore; it is now getting under where the former adventurers had rich bunches in their upper levels. The 60 ft. level west has been promising for several fathoms; at present the lode is split in two parts, each one producing good ore in favourable ground. In the 50 ft. level the lode is large, and productive of very good ore, from which we have drawn this week about 3 tons. In the 40 ft. level the lode has been rather poor for some time, but the lode has been about 18 in. wide, composed of gossan, with rich ore; and we have no doubt but our 30 ft. level cross-cut will enable us to make a good sale. We are also extending a cross-cut south in the 20 ft. level, to intersect Wheal Francis lode, one of which gave the adventurers in the mine adjoining, now called East Tolgus, a very good bunch of ore near surface. This lode is also presumed to be one of Carn Brea lodes, where they have recently discovered a good bunch of ore not far from our boundary.

Setting, April 25.—The sump-shaft to sink under the 60 ft. level on the lode, to six men and one boy, at 9s. per ton; the 60 ft. level to drive east by four men and one boy, 2 fms., at 3s. 10s.; the 60 ft. level to drive east by four men and one boy, 2 fms., at 4s. The 50 ft. level to drive west by three men and three boys, one month, at 1s. 15s. The 40 ft. level to drive west by three men and three boys, one month, at 1s. 15s. The 30 ft. level to drive south by two men and two boys, at 3s. The 20 ft. level to drive south by two men and two boys, 2 fms., at 3s. Noel's shaft to sink under the 30 ft. level on the lode to four men, the lift, 10 fms., at 1s. 10s. To have for cutting plat, &c., 4s. 10s.; all the kibble filling, for one month, 4s.; all the landing to two men, for one month, 4s. 10s.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—The 12 west, on rad lode, is thinly spotted with ore. The lode in the adit, on Paul's lode, is rather improved, having a branch of good ore 2 or 3 in. wide. The men are breaking some good work from the stopes in the 12.

— April 30.—The lode in the 12 ft. level, west of new shaft, is about 8 in. wide, and will now turn out some good ore, with an appearance of improving. The lode in the adit, west of footway shaft, yields some good stones of ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 10 ft. level above adit, on north part, is

gossan, spar, and black ore. We have driven about 7 fathoms on Bath's cross-course, towards South Caradon south lode, but have now discontinued it until we fix air pipes. We would recommend your forking the water and driving deeper levels on D and E lodes.

TRELAUNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 9 fms. 5 ft. below the 92 fm. level, and the ground is still favourable for sinking. In the 92 and north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9 ft. per fm. In the south end, in this level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8 ft. per fm. In the 82 and north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 16 ft. per fm. At the north mine, Smith's lode is sunk 10 fms. 5 ft. below the 55 fm. level, and still good ground for sinking. In the 55 and north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6 ft. per fm. In the 65 end, north of Trehanee, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 7 ft. per fm. In the 78 end, north of ditto, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7 ft. per fm. In the winze in the bottom of the 65 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6 ft. per fm. The stopes in the backs of the various levels are, on the whole, looking much as usual.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christie lode, in the 100 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 8 ft. per fm. In the 90 fm. level, west of ditto, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 24 ft. per fm. In the winze below the 80 fm. level the lode is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore. The 80 fm. level, east of Christie shaft, is newly set. At Parent engine-shaft, below the 32 fm. level, we are sinking in the country. In the 30 fm. level, east of ditto, we are driving to cut Parent lode. Middle lode, at Burgess shaft, below the adit, is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore. The 40, west of cross-cut is newly set.

TRETHEVY.—The lode driving east presents a most promising appearance. A cross-course has been intersected, and large stones of rich copper ore discovered.

TYWANHAYLE.—The 100 fm. level west is a little improved, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90 east has also improved, yielding 50 tons per fm. and ground more favourable for driving. Bennett's shaft continues productive of ore. The 80 east, 1 ton per fm. The 65, east of James's shaft, on Taylor's lode, is improved, and now produces 2 tons of good ore per fm. The 16, on the lead lode, continues to lay open good tribute ground, and the lead pitches are still turning out well.

WEST CARADON.—Jope's lode: The 65 fm. level west is near the western cross-course, the end is poor. The rise in the back of the 50 is within about 2 fms. of the 40, and yields about 1 ton of ore per fm.—Allen's lode: The branch hitherto considered to be Vivian's lode has formed a junction with this lode in going east in the 128 fathom level, consequently we are induced to put the bottom lift to work, as we believe these lodes will form a junction in depth also.—Menadue lode: The 116 fm. level, both east and west, produces 1 ton per fathom. The 104 is poor at present. The winze in the bottom of the 92 is worth 34 tons per fm., and the 92 4 tons per fm. The 80 west a little ore.—Dunstan's lode: The 104 fm. levels, both east and west, and the 80 east, are poor. The 50 east is producing 1 ton per fm.; the 27, half a ton per fm.; in the 17, a large lode spotted with ore.—Vivian's lode: The 92 east produces 1 ton per fathom; the 27 west, half a ton; the 17 west, 1 ton; adit west, half a ton.—Gilpin's lode: The 60 and 38 fm. levels are poor; the 27 east produces half a ton; the 27 west half a ton; the 17 west, three-quarters of a ton; the 17 east, half a ton per fathom. The foregoing is an account of the present state of our workings. There has been a falling off in the tribute department for the last two samplings, in consequence of the pitches in general turning out contrary to our expectations, which has effected both the quality and quantity of our returns. Our next sampling we expect will be about 300 tons.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the adit level, driving east from the old shaft, is varying from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan, jack, and spotted with lead ore. The lode in the engine-shaft is from 3 to 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan mixed with killas and jack, with some spots of lead ore—this has a very promising appearance.

WEST WHEAL JEWELL.—In the 85 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheel Jewell lode, the lode will not be taken down until we hole to Carlock's winze, about the end of this week. The 70, west of Williams's cross-course, produces stones of ore. The 57, west of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, is worth 8 ft. per fm.; ditto east is worth 8 ft. per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 57, west of Hodges's cross-course, on same lode, are worth 30 ft. per fm. The shallow adit, west of Tregeoning's shaft, is worth 7 ft. per fm. The stopes in bottom of 12 east are worth 15 ft. per fathom; the stopes in bottom of 12, east of Tregeoning's winze, are worth 23 ft. per fathom. These stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—The cross-cut north in the 20 fathom level, driving towards the Great Towan lode, is still in good ground—6 fms. 2 feet were driven in the last month. The 20 fm. level west, on Middleworks lode, is poor; it is approaching the great cross-course; this cross-course has been cut in the 10, where it is 3 feet wide, composed of white prair, flookan, and silver-lead: set to drive south at 15 ft. per fm., and if it continues as at present, will open tribute ground apparently good for silver. The other parts of the mine present no feature of importance. One set of tin stamps is nearly finished: 25 tons of tolerably good copper ore was sampled on the 23d inst.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—We still continue driving the 19 east and west from engine-shaft; the east end is much as last reported, producing good stones of tin, and I am glad to say the west end is daily improving; the last 3 ft. driven have been more productive than it has been since we commenced driving from the engine-shaft; the lode is now 12 in. wide, with good stones of tin. On the whole, our ground never looked better than at the present time, and we shall raise tin faster now than ever.

WHEAL ADAMS.—The stopes in the 72 are not quite so good, they will produce 14 tons per fm. The ground in the rise, on the western silver-lead lode, is becoming harder, with less water issuing from it; it yields 12 cwt. of silver per fm. The winze in the 60 will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the 50 north continues good and favourable for lead. In the 40, north of the new engine-shaft, we have driven through the porphyritic course, and the end is now in clay-slate, distant from the old shaft 7 feet only. The lode in the rise, north of old engine-shaft, is 24 ft. wide, and will produce about 4 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; the stopes behind the end will produce 8 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 28 north is 3 ft. wide, at present poor; it consists mostly of barytes, spotted with lead. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 1 ton of lead per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, of a promising character. At all the ground is very much improving, and we anticipate we are not far from the lode. No alteration at Hill.

WHEAL ARTHUR (CALSTOCK).—Since we commenced driving north we have driven 10 fms. 1 ft. to the lode; but, on examining the lode this day, I find that it underlies the fathom that we had calculated on, the reason being that we could not at that time say for certain what was the exact underlay, from the quantity of water caused by the heavy rains. I have to-day set the men to drive at 6 ft. per fm. for 3 fathoms, or cut the lode, which I anticipate will be down before their stint is expired. Since we commenced driving south in the 50 fm. level, we have driven 24 fms.; but the ground is at this spot hard. I have set only 2 fms. to drive, at 7 ft. per fm., as, from the judgment I can form, the ground will be easier after they have done that work. The mine is looking very well.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—The engine-shaft is sinking under the 18 fm. level by six men and three boys—lode small, with good stones of tin. The 18 fathom level is driving west from engine-shaft by three men and one boy—lode 4 feet wide, with good stones of tin; we expect in driving 3 fms. more to cut a caunter lode, in which there is a good branch of tin in the adit level: the 18 fm. level, east from the engine-shaft, is driven by two men—lode in the end small, but we expect there is a large lode in the north side, which we shall see more of soon. In our stopes, west from the engine-shaft, we have seven men and two boys, and we have a good lode of tin from 12 to 24 in. wide. We shall begin to clear up on our south lodes next month.

WHEAL CAROLINE.—Since the last meeting we have built the boiler-house and fixed the engine; we set it to work on the 9th January. We then sank the engine-shaft from the adit to the 14 fm. level, where it fell in with the old whim-shaft. At the point where the two shafts met the ground was very much crushed, having been mostly worked for tin; consequently, our progress here has been slower and more expensive than was anticipated. When the men were hindered working in the shaft by the heavy rain, we employed them to clear and drive an adit level to unwater the eastern part of the mine; we have cleared upwards of 27 fms., and have about 10 fms. more to drive, which we hope to accomplish in a week or two. We had expected to have got to the 25, and opened the tin ground about the 3d inst.; but owing to an accident to the engine, the work will be delayed for a few days. The men are now employed driving the adit. We have also sunk the eastern shaft to within 2 or 3 fms. of the 25. We have about 15 cwt. of good tin ready for market.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Saturday last being our setting day, the following were set:—The 54, adit end, to drive west by six men, at 3 ft. 5 in. per fathom, stented 5 fms.—lode improving. The 40 to drive west by six men, at 5 ft. per fm., stented 3 fms. The winze to clear up below the 30 at Gill's by three men, at 10 ft. per fm., stented to the back of adit. The 12 and on cross-course at Cock's by one man and boy, at 3 ft. 15 in. The pitch above the 54 by two men, at 12 in. 17; although in this pitch the lode is not so rich as it was when commenced working on, yet it is likely to produce a good quantity of ore. The pitch in the 34 at Smith's is looking well, and the tributaries earning good wages; it is impossible to ascertain for certainty the exact quantity or value of ore in the 25, and opening the tin ground about the 3d inst.; but owing to an accident to the engine, the work will be delayed for a few days. The men are now employed driving the adit. We have also sunk the eastern shaft to within 2 or 3 fms. of the 25. We have about 15 cwt. of good tin ready for market.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—Had not the east and west lode been thrown out of the regular course by a cross-course, or a slide that is unseen, we should have cut it ere this; therefore we are expecting to cut it every day, when we shall commence at once to drive south from the adit level towards the great caunter lode.

WHEAL MARY ANN (BRIDESTONE NEAR LYNDFORD).—In the deep adit level we have cut the lode to the west of the cross-course; from what I see of it it is about 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, maulic, lead, and spots of ore, and it looks better than I have seen it at all to the east of the cross-course, and carries a well-defined north wall.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—This eligible mine is now likely to be carried out with spirit. The sett comprises an area of three-quarters of a mile broad, east and west, by two miles in length north and south, and contains numerous lodes, some of which were worked extensively by ancient miners—a sure evidence that they were productive. A powerful water-wheel, 40 feet in diameter, is working by a plentiful supply of water from the River Lyd, and there is a sufficient height of water course for another wheel of equal dimensions. Besides the great north lode, I have seen a large lode containing yellow copper ore of rich quality; and on the south is a large tin lode, 8 feet wide, on which little has been done, except opening on its back; to the west of this is a north and south lode, which is supposed to be the 14th inst.; but owing to an accident to the engine, the work will be delayed for a few days. The men are now employed driving the adit. We have also sunk the eastern shaft to within 2 or 3 fms. of the 25. We have about 15 cwt. of good tin ready for market.

WHEAL PENHALE.—Since my last report we have been stopping the back of the 40 fm. level north, where we have a very good lode—we have hauled in the last two days 200 kibbles of good work from this place. The ground in the 40 fm. level end north is much improved, and we have this day set this end at 2 ft. per fathom less than at our former setting. The lode continues to show well in the south end driving from the caunter winze, but in the north end, from this winze, it is rather split up and disordered by slidy ground. The tribute pitches are very much improved lately.

WHEAL VINCENT.—The lode in our west end is 1 foot wide, producing tin, and the ground very easy. Also since last report we have sunk through the hard ground in our new engine-shaft, and have again cut soft granite, which would enable us to sink to the 20 fm. level in five or six weeks, if we can keep out the water. The water has been in with us some days in the shaft, but we are again at work in it. In consequence of our water being out for stamping, I am obliged to put off setting the tin until the 9th of May.

WHEAL TOM AND DEER PARK.—I wrote you some time since that we had discovered a most splendid copper lode, 7 to 8 ft. wide, on our north boundary containing all that was finely fused—in fact, such a lode was not to be seen at surface in the eastern part of Cornwall; this lode underlies south, and I have no question of

doubt in my mind but that it is the Wheal Maria lode making west, and the same as was and is, so productive in that sett. It was cut on the north part of our sett, and 10 fms. from the boundary of Great Wheal Sheba—in fact, at first they thought it was in their sett, but I have carefully dialled the ground, and state distinctly that when first cut the distance from Wheal Sheba was 10 fms. Had this lode underlain north instead of south, it would have been of no value to us, as it would have been quickly cut out of our bounds. To make sure that all was right, I measured 7 fms. further south from where I first cut the lode, being 17 fms. from Sheba boundary, and there pitched a shaft to sink 10 fathoms so as at once to determine the underlay; and I am happy to state we have this day, 1st of May, cut the lode in the shaft, underlaying south at a depth of 10 fms. from surface, and it is a splendid one; indeed, it is composed of flookan, spar, black-jack, lead, and beautiful stones of maulic and ore—in a word, it could not be better at the present depth. I cannot tell you its size as yet, because we have not cut through it, but further particulars I will forward in the course of next week, also a sample, so that you may judge for yourself. We are getting on well with our other work.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINEARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas: Linhares, April 19.—The Easter holidays have intervened to prevent so much work being done this week as in general. In the 55 fm. level, driving east of San Anton winze, the lode is very good, being worth 6 tons in a fm.; in the same level, driving west, we are expecting almost daily to hole to Wilson's shaft. The lode in the end is worth 14 tons in a fm., and is still hard, which has delayed the much-desired communication with the shaft. The same level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, is without much change, being worth 24 tons in a fm. The character of the lode here is precisely similar to what we found it in the 31 fm. level, for 5 or 6 fms. long, before we opened into the old men's workings and found so good a lode. Our tribute department is proceeding with regularity in the other tubwork bargains—viz., sinking Shaw's shaft: the men are progressing favourably, but without any change in the lode. We have set two men to prepare for sinking San Juan shaft under the 45, and purpose continuing that number, so as to advance the work gradually and simultaneously with the 55 fm. level, now driving westward. Weighed in April 19, 20 tons 2 cwt.: total in stock, 887 tons 4 cwt.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—The western ore ground continues to improve. We are preparing as fast as possible to put down the pitwork, to take out the water from the bottom of the mine; and while doing this, we have every prospect of continuing to make some profits from the ore ground about the adit. The air shaft from surface is still sinking in good ore, and when the communication is made will facilitate the returns.

BRONFLOYD.—The machinery is now ready to work, and the adit continues to open profitable ore ground.

CAR-GYNON.—The ore in the sink from surface is better than it was, and the adit west yields about 15 ft. worth of lead to the fathom.

DAREN.—Twenty-three tons of Daren copper ore sold, on 30 April, at 51. 12s.; produce for copper, 8; silver, 9½ oz.; realising about 7s. per ton for silver. We have about 20 tons of copper again ready, and shall soon dress another parcel, and some lead as well. Our cost in future will not be very high, with an increase of returns of both copper and lead. Francis's adit continues in a very good ore lode, yielding about 15 ft. worth of lead and copper per fathom. The stopes east of Bastian's winze I have set at 8s. in 11. We can dress the copper at 8s., and the lead at 50s. per ton. The other bargains are turning out good ore. We are laying open good ore ground in Francis's adit.

At NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS, the water has been forked out of the 10 fm level, but the adit is not yet quite cleared. A very important discovery has been made in the bottom of the level, where rich silver-lead ore has been discovered, worth from 30 ft. to 40 ft. per ton. On Wednesday some of the shareholders, together with Mr. Sims, mining engineer, Tavistock, visited the mine; and Mr. Sims went underground and inspected the lode, which he found to be about 16 in. wide, and appeared to be very rich for silver. There was about 1 ton of ore already broken, and a great deal in sight. Mr. Sims worked upon the lode, and broke stones of silver-lead ore, which were brought to the surface, and which the parties present considered to be very satisfactory, and they returned home highly pleased with the very promising prospects of the mine. Capt. Humbly (the agent) and Mr. Jennings (a smelter) from Wales, who were present at the same time, considered the lode to be very rich, and one of great promise. A sample of the silver-lead ore has been assayed by Mr. Guiley, of Tavistock, and it produced 12½ in 20 for lead, and 87 oz. of silver to the ton of ore. Mr. Guiley also states that, if the ore was properly cleaned, it would produce 15 in 20 for lead, and silver in proportion to the increased produce. Mr. James Harvey, of Tavistock, has also assayed a sample which produced 11½ in 20 for lead, and 81 oz. of silver to the ton of ore. If the sample was cleaned, Mr. Harvey says it would make about 14½ in 20 for lead, and 103 oz. of silver to the ton of ore.

WHEAL EDWARD (CALSTOCK) is surrounded by some of the richest mines in the east of Cornwall and west of Devon, situate in a spacious flat surface, on a hill about half a mile from the navigable River Tamar. The lodes worked on in the side of the hill, between Wheal Edward and the River Tamar has produced thousands of tons of rich copper ore, and it is confidently believed by those who are best capable to judge that there are very large deposits of rich ores in the great flat before named. Several large lodes have already been laid open from 8 to 12 ft. wide, all looking very promising to be productive; indeed one of them already, although not seen more than about 8 ft. deep, has a leader of good ore, saving work, 1 ft. wide. The rich lead and silver lodes, which have been so productive in the Tamar Mines, have been opened on in Wheal Edward, looking very fine, and producing fine stones of lead and silver on the backs; and where these lodes cross the copper lodes will, no doubt, produce a body of ore.

MACCLIFFIELD COPPER MINE.—Among the many mines to which attention is directed through our columns, by advertisement or otherwise, we may refer to the Maccliffield Copper Mine as holding out some promise, judging from the reports of the several agents attached to the prospectus. The extent of the sett is nearly 1½ miles on the run of the lodes—three of which have been laid open, and hold out more than ordinary promise; while its locality, immediately on the junction of the granite and killas, with the cross-courses traversing the same, are points to which much value is to be attached. The advantages attendant on machinery being upon the mine, and the work already done, with the late discovery, will, doubtless, encourage the adventurers in prosecuting the mine to a successful issue.

IRON MANUFACTURES IN BELFAST.—Sixteen years ago there were but four foundries in Belfast, and in but one of these was the making of steam-engines at all understood. Now there are 12 foundries in the town, at three of which steam-engines, heavy mill work, and iron steam-boilers are manufactured, whilst others make spinning and other small machinery; and besides these there are four extensive establishments devoted exclusively to the manufacture of machinery. The number of hands employed in these establishments is estimated at 1500, and it is calculated that there are 500 more employed as brass-founders and smiths throughout the town. Their wages are estimated to be, at the very lowest, 1500l. a week.

MINING APPOINTMENTS DURING THE WEEK.

3. Pay at Devon Consols, Far Consols, Perran St. George, Polberron, Stray Park, Dolcoath, West Wheal Jewel, Botallack, Trannack, and Bosence.
- Renewals of J. Joseph was employed by a fall of coal by the Deep Pit.
- Merlyns.—W. Martin was killed by falling under the carriages on the incline at the Pen-y-darren works.
- Wrechem.—J. Edwards was killed by a fall of stone in the slate quarries near Brynabo.
- Walsham.—M. Henry was killed by a fall of coal at a pit at Darlington Green.
- Dilston.—M. Keirmin was killed by a fall of coal at Messrs. White and Lister's colliery.
- M. McKeelin was killed at Mr. P. Williams's colliery; he was sitting across a lever, when he overbalanced himself, and fell on his head.
- Bury.—T. and R. Grundy (father and son) were killed by the falling of a large stone, while working in Messrs. Knowles and Hall's Bank Top Colliery.
- Wigan.—As H. Melling was ascending one of the Earl of Balcarras's pits, at Haigh, a stone fell and killed him.
- Sunderland.—R. Hall was killed by the falling of a large stone from the roof at the Whitworth Colliery.
- Wigan.—A fatal explosion of fire-damp took place at Messrs. Ryland and Son's colliery on Wednesday last. A number of men were maimed and disfigured. Three dead bodies have been found, and brought to the pit's mouth. The accident arose from the carelessness of one of the men working with his safety-lamp top off.
- Monksmouth Colliery.—Wm. Macdonald, a negro pitman, was killed by the rope breaking while descending the incline plane. The rope, which had a break weight of 32 tons, had been cold for some days, and to this the accident is to be attributed. Mr. Matthias Dunn, the Government Inspector, was present at the inquest, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.
- Whitworth Colliery.—Ralph Hall was killed by a fall of the bluestone rock from the roof. When taken up, it was found his spine was entirely broken.
- Moreoch.—As M. Nicholas and E. Trembath were blasting rocks at the Four Parishes, a spark from the hammer fell into an open tub of powder, which instantly exploded, and (although no serious damage was done to their eyes or limbs) both were very severely burnt. Two of Nicholas's children, who were near at the time, were much scorched.

NEW PITS.—Three pits have been recently opened at Pen-y-darren Iron-works, of the respective depths of 219, 244, and 247 yards.—*Swansea Herald.*

THE CORNWALL RAILWAY.—We learn, from good authority, that there is now a moral certainty that this line will be speedily proceeded with. We shall then have a continuous railway from the metropolis to Falmouth, a distance of about 300 miles.—*Morning Advertiser.*

ACCIDENTS.

Foldes Mine.—A lad, named Tonkin, was killed by the falling of a scale of ground. **Renewals.**—J. Joseph was employed by a fall of coal by the Deep Pit. **Merlyns.**—W. Martin was killed by falling under the carriages on the incline at the Pen-y-darren works. **Wrechem.**—J. Edwards was killed by a fall of stone in the slate quarries near Brynabo. **Walsham.**—M. Henry was killed by a fall of coal at a pit at Darlington Green. **Dilston.**—M. Keirmin was killed by a fall of coal at Messrs. White and Lister's colliery. **—M. McKeelin** was killed at Mr. P. Williams's colliery; he was sitting across a lever, when he overbalanced himself, and fell on his head. **Bury.**—T. and R. Grundy (father and son) were killed by the falling of a large stone, while working in Messrs. Knowles and Hall's Bank Top Colliery. **Wigan.**—As H. Melling was ascending one of the Earl of Balcarras's pits, at Haigh, a stone fell and killed him. **Sunderland.**—R. Hall was killed by the falling of a large stone from the roof at the Whitworth Colliery. **Wigan.**—A fatal explosion of fire-damp took place at Messrs. Ryland and Son's colliery on Wednesday last. A number of men were maimed and disfigured. Three dead bodies have been found, and brought to the pit's mouth. The accident arose from the carelessness of one of the men working with his safety-lamp top off. **Monksmouth Colliery.**—Wm. Macdonald, a negro pitman, was killed by the rope breaking while descending the incline plane. The rope, which had a break weight of 32 tons, had been cold for some days, and to this the accident is to be attributed. Mr. Matthias Dunn, the Government Inspector, was present at the inquest, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. **Whitworth Colliery.**—Ralph Hall was killed by a fall of the bluestone rock from the roof. When taken up, it was found his spine was entirely broken. **Moreoch.**—As M. Nicholas and E. Trembath were blasting rocks at the Four Parishes, a spark from the hammer fell into an open tub of powder, which instantly exploded, and (although no serious damage was done to their eyes or limbs) both were very severely burnt. Two of Nicholas's children, who were near at the time, were much scorched.

Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

MINES.—The business of the week in mines of all descriptions has been on a limited scale; but without perceptible diminution of the amount of inquiry for them. We look forward to a changing state of things, as regards the capital offering for investment, in consequence of the large sums which have been paid on either worthless or speculative projects in premiums alone, to the manifest detriment of investments of a solid character, either dividend or other first-rate mines. The accounts from both Devon and Cornwall are, in several instances, highly gratifying—sudden improvements having taken place in the lodes, and greatly-enhanced prices paid or demanded for the shares in consequence. Although it appears still difficult for the uninitiated to resist the fascinations of a flattering prospectus, we consider it our duty to repeat the warning of caution we have so frequently ventured upon, and particularly where the unsound proposition is made of large paid-up capital.

In the Metal Market, Copper is firm, and moves off steadily.—Lead is in good demand.—English Tin is very quiet, and not a single transaction is reported in Foreign; prices quite nominal.—Tin-plates are again lower; but there is a tolerable demand.—Spelter has been sold to the extent of 300 tons; the stock on the 30th of April was 11,017 tons.—Yellow Metal Sheathing in fair request.

Bar Silver declined yesterday 3d. per oz., which, with the anticipated reduction in the price of Quicksilver so talked of, has created in the minds of a few an ungrounded alarm as to the effect it will have upon our silver-lead mines. We entertain no such fears; the trifling reduction made will scarcely be felt by one of our home mines, and the more prosperous of them are not to be intimidated by the visionary riches in prospective from abroad.

Among the recent arrivals at Liverpool have been 254 tons copper ore from Tocapilla, and 1371 tons of sulphur ore from Ireland.

Messrs. Powles, Brothers, and Co. sold three parcels of mint sweepings from New Grenada—14 cwt. at 16l. 6s. per ton; 90 cwt. at 28l. 4s. per ton; and 96 cwt. at 9l. 8s. per ton.

Daren Mine sold 10 tons of silver-lead ore, at 15l. 15s. 6d. per ton.

Two parcels of lead ore from Wheal Mary Ann were sold—80 tons at 22l. 6s. 6d., to Thomas Somers, the lowest bid 18l. 18s., by J. T. Treffry's executors; 54 tons at 7l. 5s. 6d., to the Tamar Smelting Company, the lowest bid 3l. 3s., by Pontifax and Wood.

Black Craig sold 41 tons lead ores on Thursday, at 9l. 7s. per ton, to Messrs. Newton, Keates, and Co.

West Wheal Towan has sampled 26 tons of copper ore.

Cwmystwith sampling for the month is expected to be about 60 tons.

We now present our usual monthly list of dividends and calls:—

DIVIDENDS DECLARED DURING APRIL.			
Mines.	Per Share.	Amount.	
South Bassett	£10 0 0	£2560 0 0	
Lisburne Mines	20 0 0	2000 0 0	
North Pool	15 0 0	1500 0 0	
Wheal Golden	0 5 0	1000 0 0	
Lewis	0 10 0	500 0 0	
Levant	5 0 0	800 0 0	
Wheal Seton	5 0 0	990 0 0	
Wheal Tremayne	0 15 0	768 0 0	
Balteswidden	0 9 0	730 16 0	
West Caradon	2 10 0	640 0 0	
Total amount		£11,488 16 0	

CALLS MADE DURING APRIL.			
Mines.	Per Share.	Amount.	
Weston (lead)	£0 5 0	£175 0 0	
Wheal Neptune	1 0 0	1024 0 0	
Tavy Consols	0 10 0	343 10 0	
Treloweth	0 12 6	750 0 0	
Wheal Pradens	0 12 6	180 0 0	
Pradens Consols	0 10 0	512 0 0	
Wheal Arthur	0 5 0	307 0 0	
North Buller	1 0 0	1024 0 0	
Wheal Mary	0 10 0	495 0 0	
Morvah	2 0 0	320 0 0	
South of Scotland ..	0 2 6	250 0 0	
Boscan	2 10 0	600 0 0	
Wheal Crebor	0 5 0	256 0 0	
Wheal Enys	0 5 0	256 0 0	
Total		£16,565 0 0	

The under-mentioned mines, not in our list, nor are we informed as to the number of shares and other particulars, have during the month of April made calls:—viz.

Mines.	Per Share.	Mines.	Per Share.
Wheal Randolph	£1 0 0	Wheal Stithney	£0 10 0
South Wheal Rose	1 0 0	Great Wheal Leors	0 7 6
Calvadnack	0 10 0	Halamaning & Croftgothall ..	0 0 0

An evidence of the remarkable success sometimes attendant on mining, when conducted on practical principles, combined with scientific and economical management, is shown in the present position of the Devon Great Consolidated Mining Company, who hold their annual meeting on Monday next. The financial statement shows that dividends have been paid during the past year amounting to 42l. per share on 1024 shares, equal to 43,008l., on which only 1l. each has been paid. The receipts from the 1st March, 1850, to the same period, 1851, have amounted to a sum of 131,499l. 6s. 8d. The quantity of ores sold, 17,290 tons 15 cwt., realising, with carriage, 116,635l. 11s. 6d.; balance from last account, 13,267l. 17s. 8d.; and divers small items, 723l. 14s. 6d. Under the head of expenditure—Mining cost from Feb. to Dec., 1850, 48,177l. 19s. 5d.; dues on ores, 8960l. 18s. 1d.; income tax, 1004l. 1s. 8d.; manager's salary, 600l.; expenses of London management, with office rent, stationery, and other expenses, 961l. 17s. 3d.; cost for Jan., 1851, 4331l. 2s. 3d.; water-wheel, 3366l. 7s. 3d.; timber, 3499l. 15s. 6d. There are several items for steam-engines, iron, poor's rate, &c. The balance now in hand, with bills receivable, amounts to 14,677l. 18s. 1d. The balance-sheet shows the assets to be of the value of 87,115l. 1s. 11d., consisting of the plant, ores at surface, &c. Of this Wheal Maria, with machinery, is estimated at 5256l. 4s. 8d.; Wheal Fanny, 3492l.

At the Balleswidden two-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—By amount of tin sold, 4462l. 16s. 1d.; sundries, 42l. 12s. 9d.—4505l. 8s. 10d.—Wages Jan. and Feb., 2656l. 2s. 9d.; coals (287 tons 19 cwt.), 156l. 12s. 7d.; carriage, 68l. 2s. 5d.; merchants' bills and dues, 845l. 13s. 8d.; dividend of 9s. per share, 730l. 16s.—leaves balance to next account, 48l. 1s. 5d. The profit and loss account now stands 1391l. 9s. 9d.

At the West Caradon meeting, on the 24th April, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. were passed. The ores sold were 634 tons 12 cwt., which realised 4456l. 14s. (less lords' dues, 275l. 19s. 2d.), leaving, with the sale of materials, a balance of 4217l. 7s. Under the head of expenditure are salaries and office expenses, 82l. 8s. 1d.; engine-men and carpenters, 178l. 15s. 7d.; mining, 1822l. 16s. 1d.; pitmen, timbering, and tramming, 411l. 6s. 7d.; charges on ores, 578l. 0s. 6d.; materials, 766l. 17s. 6d. The accounts left a balance of 1531l. 12s. 8d. in favour of the shareholders, and a dividend of 2l. 10s. was declared, payable on the 1st June.

The Wheal Caroline accounts for Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., show—Labour cost, 247l. 9s. 6d.; materials, 144l. 13s.; engine, per contract, 175l.; lord's dues, 2l. 11s. 7d.—569l. 14s. 1d.—Balance last account, 13l. 6s. 8d.; tin sold, Dec. 20, 56l. 16s. 1d.; call made Dec. 27, 200l.; leaving balance against adventurers, 299l. 11s. 4d. At a meeting of adventurers at Liskeard, on the 25th April, the accounts were passed, and the meeting adjourned to the 19th inst., to consider a proposal expected to be made by the adventurers of an adjoining mine to purchase Wheal Caroline.

The Craddock Moor accounts for Jan. and Feb. show—Balance from last account, 107l. 14s. 4d.; by call made 27th Feb., 105l. 10s.—213l. 4s. 4d.—Labour cost, 75l. 4s. 6d.; materials, 20l. 1s.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 117l. 18s. 10d. At a meeting at Liskeard, on the 24th of April, the accounts were passed, and a call of 10s. per share was made.

The Gonaema accounts for January and February show—Labour cost, 173l. 12s. 6d.; materials, 13l. 13s. 11d.; balance last account, 52l. 12s. 5d.—239l. 18s. 10d. These accounts were passed at a meeting at Liskeard, on the 24th April. There are 25 tons of ore ready for sampling.

The Tokenbury accounts for Feb. and March show—Balance from last account, 147l. 16s. 2d.; by call made 28th of Feb., 120l.—267l. 16s. 2d.—Labour cost, 78l. 1s. 7d.; materials, 20l. 19s. 5d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 168l. 15s. 2d. At a meeting at Liskeard, on the 25th April, the accounts having passed, the meeting was adjourned to the 9th inst., to consider of the best mode of raising capital to work the mine more effectually.—The reports will be found among our Mining Correspondence.

At a general meeting of adventurers in Lamheroe Wheal Maria, on Tuesday, after the preliminary business, a most interesting and highly satisfactory report on the mine, from Mr. Murray (the superintendent) was read, which appears in *extenso* amongst our mine reports. The balance sheet was presented, showing—Calls received, 21,545l. 19s. 2d.—Liabilities, 414l. 12s. 8d. Expenditure, including March cost, 21,752l. 3s. 9d.—Assets and cash, 208l. 8s. 1d.: showing balance against the mine, 206l. 4s. 7d.; to meet which, and the next two months' costs, a call of 10s. per share was made, payable immediately. Additional steam-power for stamping the tin ores (of which there is now at surface upwards of 3000l. in value) is to be erected forthwith, and great results are expected from the B lode (copper), which has again been cut into at 14 fms. deep, and reported as 3 feet wide, black ore. A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to Mr. Murray, for his indefatigable exertions and mining skill in bringing the mine, by the working of the south lodes, into its present prosperous condition, it being probable that a first dividend, of at least 2l. per share on 1742 shares, can be made within the next four months.

At Wheal Crebor meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Calls, 2079l.; copper ores sold, 79l. 11s. 11d.; sundry receipts, 61s. 2d.; loan from Tavistock Bank, 150l.—2324l. 17s. 1d.—By purchase of mine set and materials, 431l. 16s. 6d.; machinery, 19l.; legal, preliminary, and travelling expenses, 151l. 7s. 8d.; office expenses, 101l. 5s. 6d.; books, stationery, and printing, 54l. 10s.; dues, 4l. 14s. 11d.; working cost, including materials, 1471l. 10s. 6d.; leaving a balance to next account, 90l. 2s. Estimated value of 33 tons of copper ore, sampled 25th April, 180l.; call made 29th, 256l.—526l. 2s.—Loan, 150l.; materials, 28l.; leaving a balance of 348l. 2s. A call of 5s. per share was made, in order to prosecute the mine at a deeper level. The rich course of ore lately discovered in the adit end west seems enlarging as it deepens, and cannot be followed without forking the water from Rundle's shaft, which is already sunk upwards of 50 fms. under the adit. The northern portion of the set contains several very fine lodes, traversed by numerous cross-courses. A pitch working in Lord Devon's land will turn out a large quantity of ore. The reports of Capt. J. Richards, R. Dunstan, and W. Doble, are of a highly-favourable character. Besides the 33 tons already sampled, there is about 10 tons at surface undressed.

At Trumpet Consols meeting, on the 23d April, the accounts showed—Black tin sold, 4676l. 19s.—By lord's dues (1-24th), 194l. 7s. 6d.; labour cost from October to end February, 2864l. 16s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 1013l. 10s. 5d.; leaves 603l. 14s. 11d.; profit, from which deduct balance last account, 514l. 14s. 6d., leaves in hand, 89l. 0s. 5d.

At Marke Valley meeting, on the 10th of April, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 325l. 15s. 3d.; copper ore sold since, 7245l. 7s. 5d.; interest, 1l. 0s. 7d.—7572l. 3s. 3d.—Mine cost from Oct., 1849, to end of Feb., 1851, 6275l. 0s. 9d.; interest, 48l. 3s. 3d.; new boiler, 150l.; law expenses and new sets, 92l. 4s.; travelling expenses and postage, 12l. 10s. 6d.; secretary, 20l.; leaving balance to next account, 974l. 0s. 9d.; to which add estimate of February and March ores sampled, 1059l. 10s.; makes 2033l. 10s. 9d.—less borrowed capital, 500l.; costs for March due in April, 342l. 12s. 7d.; lord's dues, 75l.; liabilities, 60l. 19s. 3d.: leaves a balance in favour of the company of 1054l. 18s. 11d. The bottom levels (the 80) are not as yet under the ore ground they had above. The 65 east, on Sarum's lode, yielded on an average 8 tons of ore per fm.; in the present end it is 10 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm. Another level, midway, is yielding from the present end 11 tons per fathom—lode 12 ft. wide. The quantity of ground stoped, driven, and sunk, on Sarum's lode is 208 fms. 4 ft. 4 in., yielding 2431 tons of copper ore, being an average of 11 tons 14 cwt. per fathom. The computed quantity of ore now laid open in the mine is from 6000 to 7000 tons.

At Wheal Vincent meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed a balance due (after the arrears of calls are received) of 128l. 6d. 2d. It was resolved that the parties be informed that if the arrears are not paid within seven days, a meeting will be called for the special purpose of forfeiting the shares in default. By the report of Mr. Adam Murray, jun., it appears that the shaft is down 6 fms. below the 10 fm. level, and is sinking by nine men, at 14l. per fm., at which depth levels east and west have been extended a distance of 63 fms., developed important courses of tin ground, from the backs of which 15 tons of good quality ore have been disposed of, and 2 tons will be for sale next Saturday. The ground above having been already twice streamled, and undergoing that process for a third time, prevents them from rising above the 10—in fact, it would be dangerous to do so. Another disadvantage attending the streamling is, it pours down frequently a quantity of water, so as to suspend all operations, and almost prevents the sinking going on in the shaft; as such, it is absolutely necessary to adopt steam-power. An engine of 40 or 50-horse cylinder would answer the purpose, not only of drawing the water from the present set, but from that also recently purchased of Mr. Northam; the shareholders present, therefore, recommend that the united concern be increased to 3000 shares, two-thirds to be held by the present adventurers, and the remaining 1000 to be offered to the public at 2l. per share, which is estimated to produce favourable results, the district having attained deserved celebrity from the quantity of tin it has yielded.

At the Chyprase Consols meeting at Birmingham, on the 25th April, the accounts to the 24th March were presented to the meeting, amounting to 987l. 16s. 4d., comprising—Materials, 538l. 18s. 3d.; labour cost, 231l. 7s. 9d.; expenses of management, 217l. 10s. 4d. The receipts were—Capital account, 963l.: leaving a balance of 24l. 16s. 4d. against the company, to meet which a call of 25s. per share was made, payable on or before the 20th inst. A highly satisfactory report, from Capt. J. Michell, was read, expressing his belief, from the indications already discovered, that the mine had every prospect of being as productive as any in Cornwall or Devon.

At the Lamin meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for four months ending March showed—Balance from last account, 155l. 0s. 11d.; costs and merchants' bills, 188l. 13s.—343l. 13s. 11d.—By ores sold (less dues), 17l. 19s. 6d.; call in January, 256l.: leaving balance against the adventurers, 69l. 14s. 5d.

At Wheal Hamlyn meeting the accounts showed—Balance last account, 23l. 15s. 8d.; Feb. and March cost, 30l. 19s. 3d.—64l. 15s. 1d.—Received on call, 44l. 14s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 20l. 1s. 1d. Five lodes have been laid open at surface, only a few fathoms apart; they are driving north-east on a caunter to cut the great east and west lodes, which are very large, and at 10 fms. under adit a junction of lodes takes place, which they augur most favourably of.

At Wheal Bal meeting, on the 22d of April, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 77l. 7s. 5d.; wages for six months, to end March, 690l. 4s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 195l. 9s. 10d.; lords and bouncers' dues, 34l. 8s. 11d.—997l. 10s. 4d.—By amount of tin sold, 841l. 3s. 4d.; arrears of call, 16l.: leaving balance to next account, 140l. 7s.

At a special meeting of adventurers in South Wheal Josiah at Tavistock, on the 22d April, the resolution passed at the last meeting, relative to the sub-division of the mine from 256 to 1024 shares, was confirmed; and the resolution respecting the confirmation of the forfeiture of shares was postponed for the next two-monthly meeting. Messrs. W. W. Rowe, J. L. Cummins, J. Williams, Charles Bawden, and Captain Hambly, were appointed to act as a committee for the disposal of half the mine.

At Tincroft annual meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Labour cost and merchants' bills, 37,454l. 11s. 6d.; directors' and London expenses, 510l. 10s. 11d.; interest on loan, &c., 145l. 10s.; dividend on 19th of September, 3150l.; reserve fund, 315l.—41,575l. 12s. 5d.—Balance last account, 918l. 9s. 1d.; copper ore sold, 26,600l. 13s. 9d.; tin ore, 13,286l. 1s.; arsenic, 421l. 11s. 1d.: leaving a balance to next account, 348l. 17s. 6d. Full particulars of the meeting will be found in another column. At the ticketing, on Thursday, this mine sold 591 tons of copper ore; value, 2290l. 15s. 6d.

At New East Crowndale meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Received on call, 180l. 16s.—Balance from last account, 37l. 12s. 6d.; labour cost, &c., for Feb. and March, 35l. 6s.; merchants' bills, 71l. 11s. 9d.: leaves balance to next account, 36l. 5s. 9d.; with arrears of call, 24l.—A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and a resolution entered into for the immediate erection of a 30-in. cylinder pumping engine. A committee of 11 were chosen for the ensuing quarter, and Capt. Carpenter appointed purser and manager, at 7l. 7s. per month. The engine-shaft has been completed 10 fms. below surface, smith's shop, material and account-house erected. The specimens of copper ore from the 24 fm. level (the bottom of the mine) have inspired the party with full confidence; they, therefore, are united in one intent—that of an effectual trial without delay. As soon as the steam-engine goes to work, the water-wheel will be applied for drawing and crushing of ores.

At Wheal Enys meeting, on the 22d April, the purser produced the new lease from Mr. Enys, with a promise to reduce the dues to 1-20th as soon as an engine shall be erected: it was, therefore, resolved to erect one of 30-in. cylinder immediately, under the superintendence of Mr. J. West, the engineer; that Mr. John Trethowan be the purser, and Capt. Tregoning the agent; Messrs. Tweedy and Co. the bankers. A call of 5s. was made, payable within a fortnight; and unless the purchase-money for 90 shares allotted to various parties be remitted by the 7th May, together with the present call upon them, they will be re-sold for the benefit of the company. A committee of five shareholders were chosen, to meet monthly for the purpose of auditing the accounts, advising and consulting with the agents on all matters of interest to the company. About 400l. worth of tin had been disposed of; and the shareholders, mostly residents in the neighbourhood, seem determined to give the mine such an effectual trial as they justly think it deserving of.

At East Frances meeting, on 22d April, the accounts showed—Labour cost from November to end of March, 283l. 17s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 944l. 5s. 3d.; doctor's fees, 1l. 2s. 3d.—1229l. 5s. 1d.—Balance last account, 87l. 10s. 1d.; call, 256l.: leaves balance to next account 885l. 15s. A call of 4l. per share was made—2l. to be paid at once, and 2l. within two months.

At Great Sheba Consols meeting, on the 28th of April, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 124l. 4s. 9d.; calls, 597l.—721l. 4s. 9d.—Costs for Jan., 289l. 18s. 11d.; Feb., 240l. 4s. 5d.; lessors, further on account, 100l.: leaving balance to next account, 91l. 1s. 5d. A call of 1l. per share was made. A committee of nine shareholders was elected for two months. The shaft is down 17 fms. from surface, the ground favourable, and the lode large; and the reports, from Capt. John Spargo and T. Rodda, are of a satisfactory character—early returns of copper ore being confidently expected.

At West Phoenix meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance, last account, 616l. 1s. 11d.; call, 50l.—666l. 1s. 11d.—Cost sheet for Feb., 197l. 0s. 1d.; March, 167l. 5s.; sundries, 50l. 12s. 6d.; on account of cost of engine (370l.), 170l.: leaving balance to next account, 81l. 4s. 4d. A committee of 12 shareholders were chosen. A call of 1l. per share was made. An engine-house and other buildings are finished, and a 30-in. steam-engine is in course of erection, the bob and boiler in their places—expecting to go to work by the end of May. The set is very extensive, with several lodes passing through it; one of them is 12 feet wide, and the ground is easy. From the large mass of stuff thrown up by the ancients from the backs, they must have had an enormous quantity of tin. The reports of Captain Thomas Rodda and Mr. Evan Hopkins are of a highly favourable character.

At Wheal Russell meeting, on the 23d of April, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 689l. 15s. 1d.; costs for Feb., 219l. 7s. 5d.; March, 199l. 12s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 55l. 18s. 5d.; calls in East and West Wheal Russell, 14l.—1178l. 13s. 6d.—By call, 476l.; copper sold, 146l. 14s. 5d.; carriage, 6l. 8s. 4d.; sale of 48 shares in East Wheal Russell, 240l.; moiety of costs, sinking engine-shaft, &c., at West Wheal Russell from Sept. to end Feb., 248l. 5s. 5d.: leaves balance to next account, 61l. 5s. 4d. The level driving east in the 48 is producing some rich copper ore; this lode is expected to form a junction with the south lode under the ore ground they had in the level over. Some excellent work has been raised from the western end, close to the western cross-course; it is about 10 in. wide, nearly solid copper ore; the prospects here are very encouraging. The tribute department proceeds favourably: two pitches in the back of the 37 are yielding 11 tons per fm., near to the east cross-course. The sampling on the 17th was 51 tons 9½ cwt. of copper ore of improved quality. The purser was authorised to dispose of the whole, or any portion of 192 shares in Wheal Russell, on such terms as he may think proper, and as there is now due to the company 400l. balance of purchase money of the East Wheal Russell, no call for the present is necessary.

At Heigston Down Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed balance in hand of 310l. 11s. 4d. The mine is in an improving state. The 35 west has for the last 3 fathoms driving been composed of fine gossan, black, grey, and yellow copper ore, 1 ft. wide; this level is now well ventilated. The ore ground estimated to be in reserve is valued at 5000l., without taking into consideration that below the 45 fathom level. The middle and north lode are expected to form a junction about the 65, where ample returns of ore are relied on. Twenty-five tons of ore are ready for sampling, yielding a produce of 13½. Should the ore hold in the 45, they calculate a monthly return of 20 tons of good quality. The machinery works well, and they have pitwork to go deeper. Increased depth, time, and money are likely to render this a profitable mine.

At George and Charlotte meeting, on the 23d of April, the accounts showed—Costs from Dec. to end March, 239l. 5s.—By balance from last account, 5l. 18s. 7d.; call, 120l.: leaves balance to be carried to next account, 113l. 6s. 5d. A call of 10s. per share was made, in consequence of the favourable appearance of the mine warranting a vigorous prosecution, which was estimated to cost 150l. per month. Captain T. Neill was appointed at 5l. 5s. per month. The adit end east is producing 1½ ton per fathom, below which a winze is sinking on a lode 2 feet big. The sampling of copper ore on the 17th was 13 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr.

At the Appledore meeting, yesterday, a report was read from Capt. R. Dusan, giving very satisfactory news respecting the progress of the mine; a call of 10s. per share was made, for the purpose of paying 200l. on account of engine and materials lately purchased from South Molton, and 41l. 15s. for the two last months' working—which leaves a balance of 270l. 5s. in hand.

At Bodmin Consols meeting, on Monday, the balance of assets over liabilities was 1452l. 18s. 7d., and the finance committee was authorised to look out for a suitable steam-engine, the flattering prospects in the mine fully warranting its further prosecution in depth, and a very sanguine expectation seemed to be entertained of the result.

A good discovery has been made in Killeen Mine (County Cork), in the adit level, which, though not at present more than 3 fms. deep, contains a fine lode of gossan, mudiic, and rich stones of copper ore and carbonate of copper. This mine has been commenced within the present month by a spirited party in London.

It must be gratifying to the new owners of Great Polgooth Mine to find the great improvement that has attended their early explorations—the 84 east being this week reported worth 40l. per fm., and working at 2s. tribute only; it improves as it leaves the elvan; further good results may be looked forward to as soon as the 96 is under the ore. They are cutting the plat in the 110, thus assuming a true miner-like appearance. There is nothing like having three levels under hand; generally speaking, backs can be taken away for half what stoping the bottoms would.

At West Basset, we understand the prospects are exceedingly encouraging, and we hope to furnish a more detailed report of it next week.

West Wheal Russell is likely to be very productive. Under and each side the River Tamar they have a fine looking lode, 8 ft. wide, now driving on west in the 37 fm. level, producing 2 tons of good ore per fathom, and improving every foot they drive.

At East Tamar Consols the lode is much improved as to its yield of lead, and the tributaries are doing well in their pitches, and are likely to increase the quantity; several new ones in the 60 and 70 fm. levels have been set within the last week.

At North Tamar Consols an important discovery is reported of rich silver-lead, said to be worth 35l. per ton; the lode is about 16 in. wide. A sample has been since tried by Mr. Gully, of Tavistock, producing 12½ for lead, and 87 ozs. of silver per ton; and Mr. Harvey's assay gives 11½ for lead, and 81 ozs. of silver per ton. Should this lode continue as now represented, it must prove a source of profit to the company.

Shares in the following mines have changed hands during the week:—West Caradon, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Devon and Courtenay, Herodsfoot, Tamar Consols, Bedford United, East Gunnis Lake, East and South Tamar, Garreg, East Russell, Black Crnig, Tincroft, West Providence, West Treasury, Treleigh Consols, South Tolgus, Brewer, Tregorden, West Alfred, Alfred Consols, and Wheal Carpenter.

In Foreign Mines, sales have been effected in the Cobre, Copiapo, and United Mines.

At Linares Mines, the lode in the 55 east is very good, worth 6 tons per fm.; the other parts of the mine are progressing favourably.

The annual general meeting of the Mexican Company was convened for Thursday, but in consequence of the non-attendance of the shareholders, it was adjourned to the 18th June, when it is expected two packets, due before that time, will have arrived, and furnish later intelligence.

MINT SWEEPINGS FROM NEW GRANADA,

Sold by Messrs. Poyles Brothers & Co.

Richardson and Co.	.....	Cheta. 14	....	£16	6	0	perwt.
ditto	.....	90	....	28	4	0	..
Sheffield Smelting Company	.....	96	....	9	8	0	..

LEAD ORES

Sold at Liskeard, on the 30th of April.

Mine.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Mary Ann	80	£22 6 6 ...	T. Somers.
ditto	54	7 5 6 ...	Tamar Smelting Co.
Total tons, 134.—Amount of money, £2178 17s.			

Ticketing at Bagillt, on the 1st of May.

Black Craig	.....	41	£9 7 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Machynlleth	.....	47	11 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	.....	12	11 8 6	ditto
ditto	.....	12	9 5 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Calnamore	.....	40	10 13 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 9, and Sold at Swansea, April 29, 1851.

Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.
Cobre	105	£12 6 0	Cobre	.....	51	£18 15 0
ditto	104	12 6 0	ditto	.....	12	19 14 0
ditto	86	12 6 0	ditto	.....	100	18 13 6
ditto	79	12 6 0	ditto	.....	80	18 13 4 0
ditto	59	12 6 0	ditto	.....	61	18 13 4 0
ditto	50	12 6 0	Waterloo Slag	.....	32	4 2 6 6
ditto	101	12 6 0	ditto	.....	12	4 2 6 6
ditto	97	12 6 0	ditto	.....	8	7 4 8 0
ditto	90	12 6 0	Lackmore	.....	42	7 5 1 6
ditto	70	12 6 0	Daren	.....	23	8 5 12 0
ditto	60	12 6 0	Burra Burra	.....	11	63 52 10 6

Cobre	.....	Tons 1205	£1206 2 0	Daren	.....	Tons 23	£128 16 0
Waterloo Slag	.....	52	149 0 0	Burra Burra	.....	11	877 15 6
Lackmore	.....	42	213 3 0				

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
English Copper Company	91	£1429 11 6
Grenfell and Sons	119	1251 8 6
Stims, Williams, and Co.	253	3932 9 6
Vivian and Sons	375	3228 8 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	252	3217 6 6
Schneider and Co.	30	576 0 0
British and Foreign Company ..	78	1191 19 0
Mason and Elkington	50	967 10 0
Low's Patent Copper Company ..	191	2480 3 6
Total	1333	£18,274 16 6

Copper Ores for Sale 13th May.—Cobre, 107, 98, 86, 80, 69, 50, 17, 67, 66, 60, 47, 13, 105, 61, 53, 45, 44, 90, 70, 56—Berehaven, 126, 130, 118, 100, 77—Knockmahon, 109, 104, 51—Spanish, 81, 79.—Kaw-aw, 50—Burra Burra, 14.—Total, 2313 tons (21 cwt.).

AVERAGES.

AVERAGES.			
	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	61	£ 4 4 0	£104 14 0
Foreign	194	14 12 6	86 8 6
Sale	18½	£13 14 0	£80 19 6
Totals—British, 117; Foreign, 1216=1333 tons (21 cwt.).			

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.			
	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	92 1/2	£ 6 15 2	£95 13 0
Foreign	18 1/2	13 14 0	86 9 6
Sale	16	£11 17 6	£87 17 6
Totals—British 376; Foreign, 1055=1431 tons (21-cwts.)			

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 16, and Sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, May 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tincroft.....	83	£3 1 0	North Pool.....	21	£1 0 0
ditto.....	79	2 9 0	Consolidated.....	110	4 6 6
ditto.....	69	3 1 0	ditto.....	74	4 6 6
ditto.....	68	4 9 6	ditto.....	99	3 18 6
ditto.....	67	3 19 0	ditto.....	69	4 10 6
ditto.....	54	6 2 0	ditto.....	63	6 12 0
ditto.....	52	6 7 0	ditto.....	35	5 2 0
ditto.....	48	4 14 6	Wheel Basest.....	121	2 7 0
ditto.....	43	3 5 6	ditto.....	99	2 7 0
ditto.....	37	1 11 0	ditto.....	68	5 14 0
North Roskear.....	86	5 4 6	ditto.....	38	16 4 0
ditto.....	85	5 12 6	ditto.....	36	16 2 0
ditto.....	73	6 0 0	Wheel Seton.....	77	4 0 6
ditto.....	72	5 8 6	ditto.....	72	3 14 6
ditto.....	71	6 16 0	ditto.....	63	5 14 6
ditto.....	69	0 14 4	ditto.....	50	2 18 0
ditto.....	65	1 10 6	ditto.....	45	2 4 0
ditto.....	59	1 13 6	South Frances.....	95	7 19 6
ditto.....	10	0 6 0	ditto.....	61	6 3 0
North Pool.....	109	4 14 6	ditto.....	55	5 15 0
ditto.....	102	2 8 0	ditto.....	38	5 19 0
ditto.....	86	1 18 0	ditto.....	29	6 10 6
ditto.....	75	6 0 0	ditto.....	25	14 9 0
ditto.....	68	3 8 0	Fowey Consols.....	75	5 10 6
ditto.....	56	5 14 6	ditto.....	60	5 14 6
ditto.....	35	3 2 0	ditto.....	64	5 14 6

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. M." (Northampton).—Mr. W. Longmaid has a patent for his method of extracting sulphur from iron pyrites, as well as the manufacture of alkali and chlorine: the Patent is held by Messrs. G. M. & Co., in Lancashire, where, doubtless, our correspondent may learn all he wishes. The papers are forwarded.

STEAM-BOILERS.—Sir: From the description given by your correspondent (page 166), it would appear that the boilers at Holywell, prior to alteration, were what is termed flued cylindrical boilers: the fire being under the boiler bottom, the flame and smoke would pass to the further end, rise up, and return through the inside flues to the front of the boiler, where it would pass in two flues—one on each side of the boiler—to the chimney, by what is termed a split draft. By this arrangement the under portion of the boiler and the upper part of the inside flues would be exposed to the action of the flame and hot air—therefore, their areas may be safely calculated as heating surfaces. By the removal of the flues there will be a considerable loss of heating surface, and the large addition of water in the boiler will increase the consumption of fuel, without any improvement in its evaporating power. The result will be nearly the same to both boilers.—AN ENGINEER, *Exmouth Valley, April 23.*

"A Subscriber" (Manchester).—A prospectus of the Trivalgar Life Assurance Company can be obtained at the office, No. 40, Pall-mall, London.—We believe the Victoria Tin Mining Company is defunct, but particulars can be ascertained on application to Capt. Smith, 6, Austin-friars.

"A Reader" (Tewkesbury).—Forward the communication, and if not admissible, the MS. shall be returned.

Mr. Samuel Brown, of Sheffield, has registered a tubular lightning conductor, by which he is enabled to overcome the only material objection hitherto adduced to the full efficiency of lightning conductors—a more enlarged surface for conducting the electric fluid, without adding considerably to the cost. Mr. Brown says:—"Atmospheric electricity embraces a wide field for enquiry, and involves not only questions of curious interest, but subjects of practical utility. If the recommendation relative to the general adoption of lightning conductors be followed up, it is impossible to calculate the ultimate amount of good; nor does it wear even the guise of being a problematical issue, but rather a conclusion naturally flowing from the inductive truths of electrical science, established on the known laws which regulate and control its phenomena. It seems, indeed, to bear the features of national importance, and even to recommend itself to the dispassionate consideration of the landed interest, nor can the wisest describe or estimate the final conquest and triumph which the genius of science may achieve; and if a solitary metallic rod can command the heavens to yield their lightning to its potent spell, what may not reasonably be expected from an immense army of marshalled points, extending far and wide? Considerations such as these should kindle up intensity of interest, and awaken the powers of curiosity, and sharpen our intellect for the study of its mystic wonders. Is it not a sublime and imposing spectacle to stand by and contemplate science connecting, as it were, the heavens with the earth by a slender metallic rod, and presently witness the lightning descend upon its summit in all its terrible grandeur, and finally glide into the bosom of the earth in harmless corrugations? The rival scene may be sought for, but is nowhere to be found."

"A Novice" (Limerick).—Obtain our "Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms"—price 2s.

"A Disappointed Adventurer" (Richmond) should have applied to a broker previous to embarking in the undertaking. The concern is worthless, and the parties, we fear, as bad. Apply to a solicitor for his advice, and act speedily upon it. We are repeatedly cautioning our readers against the schemes which are occasionally advertised in the country newspapers, and more especially those which are mysteriously introduced by prospectuses, marked "private and confidential," though printed and extensively circulated. Beware of all which will not bear the test of the strictest investigation.

"A Shareholder" (Leeds) can obtain the information he requires on application of the secretary.

"M." (Lonsdale).—"Pitchstone" occurs in a vast variety of colours, but seldom very bright; sometimes it is of variegated colours, but these are also dull, and the substance being opaque, renders it anything but an attractive mineral. It is hard enough to scratch glass, and by exposure to a strong heat is sometimes converted into a substance like pumice. It is found in Scotland, Ireland, and other localities.

A correspondent at Fowey informs us that, being interested 10 years ago, he doubts the correctness of the information in our Notabilia last week, respecting the quantity of grey copper in the St. Stephen's granite, and contends there is an error as to quantity as well as quality—when time will testify.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—Sir: I most humbly acknowledge I have sinned; yet I thought I had uttered my poor little ranting into the world so quietly, and withal so very modestly, as to have saved it from the cruel fate it has met with at the hands of "A Coal Viewer," the latter annihilates it by an assertion, having first pronounced its progenitor but one degree removed from a fool—"He is not without common sense; he has just as much as one could expect from a person unacquainted with the working department of mines." Ah! I see—common sense is only to be found amongst coal miners in general, and Mr. Sutcliffe in particular. With regard to the "Coal Viewer's" question, the bore holes, I opine, would become upset or downcast, according to the amount of ventilation produced by the furnace, and in either case would be of service; but in the old workings, which, as I have understood, become reservoirs of carburetted hydrogen for want of ventilation, and from whence it issues in large quantities during particular states of the atmosphere, they (the bore holes) would, I think, act as drains and carry it off; and however "painful the scribbling of a mere theorist" may be to the very sensitive mind of Mr. S., I must be allowed to explain, that since coalminers will not sink more shafts on account of the expense—a fact, he is known to him, I was perfectly aware of—it came into my poor simple noddle to suggest what I thought would be the next best thing, and that was to bore holes. Allow me, in conclusion, to say, that mine is simply a suggestion; and if any gentleman connected with mines will give a reason why it will not do, it will much oblige—Y. E. D.

VENTILATION.—Sir: By your valuable Journal of the 19th inst., I find that a "Young Viewer" wishes to have some further information respecting the sizes of upset shafts, &c. In reply, I beg to say, that if he is desirous of advocating the steam-jet principle for ventilating coal mines, he must make some inquiry as to the laws which regulate the will best suit his own purpose, when I shall be happy to discuss the point, taking for my standard the furnace principle. If I have made any incorrect statement in my last, I venture to say that it will be proved to have been in favour of the steam-jet.—A PRACTICAL VIEWER: *Durham, April 29.*

ROTATION OF THE EARTH.—"G. H." (Sedgley).—It is only at the poles that the ball of a pendulum, in Foucault's experiment, describes a complete circle in 24 hours. At every other point of the earth's surface a longer period is required for this purpose. The actual angle described by the vibrating ball at any geographical position during the revolution of the earth, is easily found by a simple proportion—as the radius is to the sine of the latitude, so are 360° to the angle required; and this last being known, the period for performing an entire revolution is easily determined. At the equator the sine of latitude being nothing, the motion of the ball is nothing, and the phenomenon is not produced. With regard to the direction in which the ball moves, it is to the eye of a spectator supposed to be looking down upon the table, at the north pole, similar to that pursued by the hands of a watch; at the south pole, it is the reverse.

Mr. Ennor's "Practical Miner on the New School."—Mr. Joshua Richardson's illustrated description of Waring's Patent Coal-cutting Machines; the proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers; the Baron von Rathen on the Causes and Preventive Remedies of Steam-boiler Explosions; are unavoidably postponed until our next.

* We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,

MINING JOURNAL OFFICE,

36, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietors

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 3, 1851.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 36, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all newsagents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

Copper mining in Great Britain may be estimated comparatively at not much above a century old, though minor operations can be traced back to days of high antiquity. For instance, we find in Holy Writ that TUBAL CAIN was a maker of brass, and a celebrated mine of copper near Wadi Majara, on the peninsular of Sinai, appears to have been wrought by CHEORS CHURU as far back as the fourth dynasty. We may fairly assume that the Phenicians, while exploring for tin in Cornwall, obtained some portion of this metal also, for celt and arrowheads have been found by our tin streamers near to the ancient workings of these people, and likewise a sharp instrument, something like our chisel, all of which were of bronze, evidently made from tin and copper, with a slight trace of cobalt. In 1744, several of these hollow brass instruments, of various sizes, called *celts*, together with some Roman coins, were dug up in the side of Carn Brea Hill—the largest about 6 in. long, and a 1/4 in. broad; just under the ring or loop, in the sharp part, it was twice as broad. Some affirm that they were the *faix*, with which the Druids cut the sacred mistletoe; but they appear more probably to have been the heads of spears, peculiar to the Gauls and Britons, the smaller sort javeline heads, and the lighter ones the heads or points of arrows. They never worked the mines to any depth; all their diggings were shallow, and near the side of high granite hills; in fact, they merely skimmed away the surface ore as they found it, amongst which they, doubtless, met with branches or strings of native copper, and used it mixed with the tin. No metal occurs so frequently in a native state as copper. It is often met with in large masses at the surface of the earth, particularly in uncultivated and remote places. Combined with zinc, it forms that useful compound, called brass, and with tin, bell-metal or bronze. WASSON conjectures that copper was the first metal worked by man, and HOMER tells us that the combatants had armour of bronze.

The discovery of many valuable lodes has been made by accidentally find-

ing a rich gossan at surface, under various circumstances—such as cutting down roads, removing meat earth, and otherwise. It has always been a depending symptom to the miner, who termed it, in vulgar parlance, "the spue of the lode." A good gossan always augured to them a good course of ore. Gossan is a friable substance, of loose texture, consisting of clay, mixed, more or less, with siliceous matter, and coated or lined with oxide of iron. Its colour varies from light yellow to deep red and brownish black. A gossany lode is more common than any other, and is considered promising for copper as well as tin.

When quartz predominates the vein is said to be sparry, and if very compact, and vein narrow, the sign is unfavourable.

If iron pyrites abound, the vein is called "mundieky." At shallow depth, with small quantities of yellow ore in the stone, the miners are pleased, saying "mundie rides a good horse."

A vein with a large proportion of chlorite is termed a *peachy* lode, and is a more favourable symptom for tin than copper.

A vein is said to be "flookany" when either side, or both, are lined with bluish white clay. "Capely" is when it has a hard substance of greenish or brownish colour with it—a mixture of quartz and chlorite. Copper is rarely found in any quantity in it, but tin very plentifully so.

A vein abounding with blende is termed a "black jack lode"—a good sign for copper, but unfavourable for tin.

The experienced miner by no means implicitly relies on even the most prepossessing symptoms, for all of them, at one time or other, or in different localities, are found to mislead.

The texture and hardness of rocks are liable to considerable variation. Two shafts were sunk at Wheal Alfred in schist—the one at 5l. per fm., the cost of the other being 55l. per fm.

The formation of veins is a question of almost endless discussion. In the early days of geology WERNER formed a theory of his own, and held that every mineral substance was deposited from solution or suspension in water. Many rocks are known to be of aqueous origin, but granite basalt, and others are not so.

By the Huttonian theory they are made igneous, owing their formation entirely to the direct action of heat. Some geologists have thought it probable that both agencies had been in action together; but even this does not explain away facts, of which distinct and frequent observations made in the mines ought to be recorded. Besides the granite ranges there are various other strata, such as grollan, which is a soft decomposed granite or granitic gravel. Killas, or argillaceous schistose rock, mostly of a pale blue colour, testifying the presence of iron. Cornish killas is the clay-slate of the Devonian and Silurian period. Elvan is another term, implying porphyritic matter, filling up a dyke.

Many lodes are laid bare by a river crossing them; others are exhibited on the cliffs near the sea shore. Cornwall can produce innumerable. An elvan dyke may be seen near Penryn, cut through by a roadway; a large cross-course on Blowing-house Hill, Redruth; the great Pever, in several places, on its way to the sea coast. Many veins are stated to have been first discovered by a lambent flame, something of the *ignis fatuus* nature, being observed to play over the surface during the silent hours of night; and many respectable old mine agents, and others, express their full belief in the power of these visions of light, and feel certain in their own minds that they are the exhalations from undiscovered lodes and riches, sent up to enlighten the ignorant miner, and as a guide where to find them. The lode at Wheal Rose Lead Mine was discovered by a husbandman while digging a drain; that at North Buller by another carting away meat earth; that at Godolphin was found by the tinners streaming.

Great advantage to mining sets arises where two or more cross-courses pass through, for between them large deposits of ore are usually found, and very frequently make the lode that is unproductive elsewhere a source of riches, and even parallel lodes have shared the like fortune. An elvan course is also a favourable adjunct. The miner is always glad to have one near the object of his labour or adventure. Cross-courses are excellent assistants in more ways than one; they frequently serve as boundaries between two sets, and when such is the case there are stipulations in the deeds that neither party is to cut through them; for as soon as they are tapped they let down all the water, draining the country, in some instances, for a great distance; therefore, having one near either boundary of the sett, it would be only an act of prudence to make it the true working limit, taking care not to pierce it, whether the deed provides against you doing so or otherwise. They are often made useful, and prove a great saving in time and expense in the expeditiously driving upon their course the various necessary cross-cuts that mining operations require below, at level after level, as they are invariably of a softer texture than the strata of ground they are found in—easier, of course, to drive upon, and at less per fathom, besides the greater speed. Sometimes the adit is on the course of one of these, though by no means frequently the case, from the porous nature of some. Many of our mines have made large profits, from the large deposit of ore found in the lode, frequently at and on each side of the cross-course. When rich and productive on one side, though heaved, they have generally been found on the other side equally good. In measuring out the limits of a sett at surface, care should be taken that the boundaries are properly fixed. For instance, in a copper mine, lodes running north of east and south of west, a good cross-course at or near the extremity of both, or either, would be very acceptable. Such lodes underlie north or south—mostly north; therefore the north boundary should be near the back of the northernmost lode, and that lode be the working property of the sett to the north of you; but if it should be a champion lode, and desirable for you to work it, take an extension of ground still further north, so as to put down a shaft, and work that lode to such a depth as may be prudent. Possibly the next lode to the north may have a southern underlie, which would be even a safer boundary line, for when such lodes meet, at the junction great courses of ore have been found. This may be called taking an extreme case, and it is admitted to be so, for the mineral lands are divided into so many minute portions, and are in so many lords' lands, that it is seldom a sett can be obtained in the way alluded to. Still we deem it right to assume a case, and point out what we would recommend on such an occasion. The greater number of setts, however, are the divided or undivided portions of each separate lord's land, the duchy, belonging to the Duke of Cornwall, excepted. Other setts may have but one lord or lady, but in a majority of instances there are more than one, in some six or eight, parties to be consulted and propitiated; and there is often a clash of interest, or jealousy, as to working a sett more in one lord's land than the other immediately adjoining; so that it is difficult, under all the circumstances, to fix any limits to your sett that are quite as you could desire; and the sett has often to be taken with such limits as our fathers were content with more than half a century ago. These lords and ladies have, besides their stewards, an agent, called a "toller," who really would be serving his principal's interest in all new grants, by attending more to this point. What is here hinted at must not be taken to apply generally, but there are "tollers" who would be wiser by regarding this hint. Before sinking a shaft, it is necessary to understand, as near as possible, the underlie of the lode or lodes; for if sunk on the wrong side, the further down it goes, the further the lode would be going from instead of to it, level after level; whereas, by proper calculation, it is a very simple process to find where the lode shall pass through, by correctly dialling, and commencing from surface accordingly. Formerly the practice was to sink upon the course of the lode as often as practicable—that is, when the underlie admitted of so doing. The only advantage of this was, quickly proving the lode as it deepened. Still it could not be done in all cases, and in many, instead of good, may have been attended with bad consequences; for if the lode proved unfavourable in the shaft, it induced the shareholders to drive but short distances to prove it further east or west, and an early abandonment was the consequence. Such shafts had their disadvantages; they did not admit of bringing away the ores and deals with equal facility to those sunk perpendicular, and in the drainage by pumping they were much behind, increasing the friction as well as the wear and tear of the machinery. They would never answer in deep mines, and where there were several lodes in a sett, they would prove next to useless. A perpendicular shaft does away with all such inconveniences, and the deeper it is sunk the shorter the cross-cut at every succeeding level towards the lode south to a north underlayer, until it passes through the shaft. The cross-cut then changes, and has to be driven north to follow the lode and at every level, and then has further to be driven, according to the nature of the underlayer. While this is doing, however, there is, in all probability, a lode or lodes further north or south, that may be approaching the downright shaft; and the cross-cut need be continued both ways, to intercept them, and as they would pass through the shaft at a considerable depth beyond the first lode, the shaft should be sinking in the interim. Thus a downright, besides drawing away water, ores, and rubbish, with greater

* Tincoft is suffering from this cause at the present moment.

facility than the other, often commands the workings upon several lodes, while an underlayer can be of little use, but to one. The modes of ventilation are now so well understood, and every means taken to ensure its being as perfect as possible, that nothing need be said upon that head. We are now enabled by these and other means to explore to a much greater depth than was contemplated by miners whose days have gone by, and our labouring population have greater facilities on every side afforded them, to aid and assist in their work of labour, with less risk of life and limb. Among them we must not omit mentioning the safety-fuse, to which miners of every grade and kingdom owe so deep a debt of gratitude.

The beneficial effects of the establishment of a mart for the sale of mining shares has already, even at this early period, shown itself, and several disreputable schemes, which would have been ushered forward to the world, have been withdrawn, and the MINING EXCHANGE, if it has not killed the snake, at least has scotched it. The number of subscribers has considerably increased, and the amount of business done has been highly satisfactory; and we are happy now to be enabled to say that mining is becoming that legitimate and open species of traffic which it ought to have been long since. From the official Share List, it will be seen that since the commencement of the Exchange the business has been further enlarged, and there is no doubt that many good adventures, as soon as they come to appreciate the advantages of the Mining Exchange, will lose no time in placing themselves on its list. To our thinking, it has been a wise provision that the committee has adopted, in excluding from their list all mines with which they are not acquainted, and some of which possibly bear a questionable character. The proprietors of new mines can, through the reports and guarantees of respectable agents, bring forward such proofs of the stability of their undertakings, and their *bona fide* nature, as will induce the committee to allow them on the Exchange, whilst those who cannot produce such testimonials may be regarded as valueless, unworthy of public confidence, and concocted to defraud and delude.

We advocate no particular class; our object has always been to advocate the interest of the whole mining community, under whatever class or denomination they might be comprised. That the irregular way of doing business which has hitherto taken place has been destructive, is so sad a truism, that we cannot think any one will deny; and recent disclosures have shown the importance and necessity of some responsible governing body, to prevent the intrusion of disreputable knaves, who have no other object but to enrich themselves at the public expense. It must be admitted, that owing to the machinations of these parties, that for a long period mining, and especially Cornish, has stood in bad odour with the capitalist in general; and this, to our certain knowledge, has been one of the reasons why so much money has been invested in foreign undertakings. It was supposed there all was honestly meant. In the plurality of cases it was so; and failure arose from local causes and under estimates, which had not been taken into account. In our home mining, it was only thought necessary to take a stone of ore to London, and then sell the "bal." Puffing agents were found, and every device, both by inflated reports and exaggerated statements, were put forward to catch the dupes; and unhappily, in too many instances, they succeeded.

People have now grown wiser; railroad speed has annihilated distance and time; competent and unprejudiced agents can be found to inspect mineral property; and we trust that much which has been recklessly invested in foreign speculations will be diverted therefrom, and employed at home. One caution we would give the speculating public. Let them deal only in such mines as are recognised; they will then be protected from dubious concerns: if they lose their money it will be legitimately expended. We are convinced that nothing that is *bona fide* will be excluded from the Mining Exchange; but we are much deceived if the committee will sanction every mushroom project brought under their notice. They have a difficult task to perform, and we have no doubt they will exercise caution for the general good of all. We shall in this good work endeavour to aid them as far as lies in our power. We stand by the principles which have always actuated us—fearlessly, without favour, to do our duty to all parties, and, as far as our humble endeavours would tend, to elevate and support the mining interest.

In another part of our Journal will be found a very ample account of the proceedings at the TINCROFT meeting, which was held last Wednesday; and as a general opinion seemed to exist as to the great disadvantages they laboured under as a scrip company, compared with the advantages they would derive under the Cost-book System, we are induced to comment briefly on the subject, as it will be more fully treated on hereafter.

The scrip mania has had its day, and may almost be said to have departed from among the mining community. The system is generally disliked; the real miner never courted its society; it was not a bantling of his adoption, but rather a concoction emanating from a locality nearer to that great mart for "bills" and "bears"—the Stock Exchange. It proved an innovation to the regular rules of mining adventure, and as such was despised by the resident shareholder for many reasons; one of which was, he had ever before been in a position to know exactly who his co-adventurer was; while scrip, on the contrary, might, and did, change hands hourly. In case of a dividend, every scrip-holder was to be found. A call, however, had a different tendency; many were *non est*. The shares became lessened considerably in number; and, consequently, further calls were necessary at an earlier period than they would otherwise have been. Such calls still continued to reduce the number of shares responding thereto, and what was once in 10,000 became reduced to little more than 6000; while 6000 were reduced to 3700 and odd.

In the present case, the number has been kept good, in consequence of the shares being so largely held by members of the board, their immediate relatives and friends; also from having made dividends so recently to the proprietors. The united feeling now is for the change from scrip to cost-book; and, looking to the sterling value of the property, it is very much to be desired that no legal or other impediment should arise, or stand in the way to prevent its adoption.

We anticipate the labours of the committee will terminate with such a satisfactory report to the shareholders of the real state of the mine and its financial position, both here and in Cornwall, as will renew confidence generally, and tend to the benefit of all.

For some months past, if not for some years, the political horizon of England has not been wholly without significant indications of the advent of a spirit among her people, which, if it once obtained sway and mastership in any of our influential circles, would go far towards making orderly and constitutional government amongst us all but an impossibility. In France, in consequence of the prevalence of a spirit much like it, the machine of normal administration was recently brought to a dead lock—its wheels would revolve no more, and the legislative and executive powers of the state having run into open hostility, the disorganisation and paralysis of their mutual functions was the direct and the deplorable consequence. The British House of Commons was a short time since engaged in a pastime equally injurious and suicidal, and forgetting its proper deliberative character, in hot haste laid its hands upon those necessary, if not faultless, measures of the Government, to which—though the House had the power to offer an effectual interruption—it had not skill enough to make an improvement. But much more than in general legislation, the House has criticised and attempted to censure the administrative acts of the Colonial Department. The oppression and inhumanity, as it is called, of the late Ceylon Government, and the wrongs inflicted on the suffering and sensitive Kaffers, have furnished an eloquent, and almost an exhaustless, theme for the opprobrious eloquence of her Majesty's opposition.

We do not purpose to enter upon the separate faults imputed to the government of the colonies, nor on a separate refutation of them; but we have this one word to say as to the charges generally, and as to the parties making them, that, since 1848 particularly, the communities of the European commonwealth have taken up a position, and held a language, altogether and essentially aggressive; and the Governments of the same great circle have found it the best, and the most they could do, to withdraw, or so modify, such points of their external policy as were colorably objectionable, and to stand, with the authority of the magistrate and of the law at their back, simply on the defensive. We think the departmental government of the colonies of Great Britain, and those colonies themselves, have assumed, with respect to each, a not dissimilar attitude; and that the repro-

ing, not to say repressive, those of the one side, and the angry complaints of the other, are but the voice of that authority which claims to govern in the one case, and of that resistance which hesitates to submit to the other.

In Europe, if we err not, we have been eating sour grapes, and in the colonies, as a consequence, the "children's teeth are set on edge." The specific causes which set Ceylon a short time since in a blaze, and which have for the moment kindled a new war in Kaffraria, have been of a description so absolutely local, and from any share in the production of which the home Government, from the instinct of its desires as well as of its duties, can by no possibility in the smallest degree have contributed, that to charge these two savage insurrections; in their origin or their consequences, upon the department primarily and imperially administering our great colonial trust, without taking into account those immediate and provincial causes which have elicited them, is so offensively disingenuous, that no imputation could, as we think, prove a more blundered partizanship, or involve a more reprehensible injustice.

THE BURNING WASTE OF CLACKMANNAN.

The great experiment made to extinguish this fire is drawing successfully to a close. Lord Mansfield's men have entered the waste; they can find no fire now existing. They have been stopped by falls of the roof from the top burning, from penetrating far in two directions; and are now sinking a shaft at the crop, as the cheapest and quickest way of entering further, in a part of the waste where there is no indication of falls on the surface. The air drawn through the waste continues good, and its temperature has gradually gone down. At our last report it was 86°; it is now 78°. The cooling process has been stopped. Mr. G. Gurney left Clackmannan on Thursday last.

MINING IN STAFFORDSHIRE—THE NEW YORK AND RILAGE MINES.

The cause "Williams v. Marsden and Others," was again argued on Saturday. It will be recollected that an action was brought by the proprietors of the New York Copper Mine, near Leek, Staffordshire, against the defendants, the owners of the Rilage Copper Mine, adjoining the plaintiffs, to recover from them one-half the working cost of the engine, erected by the former company for the purpose of draining their mine of the water—the defendants having entered into a contract to pay half the working cost on having the use and benefit of the engine from the time the water began to be drawn off from the mine by the engine. The cause was tried at the last assizes at Stafford, before Mr. Justice Patteson and a special jury, and a verdict found for 309l.

In the Court of Exchequer on Saturday, Mr. Serjeant Allen (with him Mr. Pigott and Mr. Phipson), instructed by Messrs. Cooper and King, of Congleton, moved on behalf of the defendants for a rule to set aside the verdict, and to enter a nonsuit, or for a new trial, on the following grounds—1. That the action was improperly brought in the name of one plaintiff instead of the whole proprietors.—2. A variance between the contract alleged in the declaration and the one proved at the trial.—3. Misdirection on the part of the learned judge in not explaining to the jury the meaning and effect of the contract.—4. That the verdict was a perverse one, and against the evidence, the plaintiffs' own witnesses proving (leaving out of the question the defendants' evidence) that the engine had conferred no benefit whatever on the defendants—that they could work their mine as well without it until they commenced working below the adit level of their mine; and their contract to pay being on the condition of having the use and benefit of the engine, and there was no evidence of any benefit, but to the contrary. The Court expressed a very strong opinion in favour of the defendants on the last point, and granted a rule nisi.

STURVE'S PATENT VENTILATOR.—We are glad to learn that this valuable invention is gradually coming into use among the collieries in South and North Wales. Three machines have been erected in the neighbourhood of Swansea, and one is about to be built at the Brymbo Colliery, near Wrexham, the property of the Messrs. Darby. Those in operation have given the greatest satisfaction; and we trust we shall have to record the rapid extension of this expensive and efficient mode of ventilating mines.

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—The cost of this line has been frequently held up as the personification of unprecedented economy; and this notion was confirmed by the unsightly and clumsy wooden bridges that disfigure it, and annoy the inhabitants of the towns upon which these bridges are inflicted. Notwithstanding these distasteful demonstrations of cheap constructions, our readers will be surprised to learn that the line from Neath to Swansea has actually cost 30,000l. per mile!

STUPENDOUS MACHINE FOR SHIPPING COAL.—Messrs. Finch and Willey, iron founders, of Liverpool, have just completed a large machine for the Newport Dock Company, to load coal-vessels, without the aid of any intermediate carriage between the railway wagon and the ship. By means of this immense machine the coal-truck, which, with its contents, will amount to about 13 tons, will be raised to an elevation of 16 feet; and, by an ingenious mechanical appliance, as the truck ascends it will be gradually turned in such a manner as to discharge its ponderous contents into the ship; the whole time of the elevation, discharge, and descent only occupying one minute and a half. The machine resembles slightly the temporary fixed cranes used in the erection of churches and other large buildings for raising large blocks of stone, but the framework is much stronger than even these colossal structures; and, large as it is, it is planted on wheels, so that the whole may be moved to any particular point along the line of docks on which it is intended to be used. It will probably be moved through a distance of 500 yards occasionally. The coal-truck, by means of a railway laid down at the docks, will approach the ship's side, in the centre of the framework of the large crane, and run upon a moveable platform, which by means of a couple of unusually strong straps, worked upon large cylinders by a 10-horse power steam-engine, will be raised to an elevation of 16 feet, when by means of a lever the contents of the wagon will be tilted into the vessel. On the other side is a compensating power—a large iron trough, capable of being ballasted to almost any weight. Its object is to regulate the descent of the truck; thus saving an unnecessary expenditure of steam-power. The weight of the machine is 45 tons; and the same small engine which works the crane also moves it along the line of docks as required. The following will give some idea of its dimensions:—Length, 32 ft.; height, 34 ft.; and width, 22 ft. By the aid of this appliance, 1000 tons of coal may be shipped in a day with no more manual labour than will be afforded by three men and a boy. At the trial of the machine on Monday, Mr. Braithwaite Poole, several members of the Dock Company, and a number of gentlemen connected with the coal trade, were present, and appeared to be highly pleased with it.

MOULDING.—Mr. A. Dixon, of Abercorn Foundry, Paisley, has just specified his patent for improvements in moulding iron and other metals. The invention has relation to a method of forming moulds of green or dry sand for casting cylinder pipes, &c., of iron and other metals. The core bar is first placed in its position inside the mould-box; the intermediate space is then filled with sand, and a metal mould, of a similar shape to the casting to be produced, is inserted by a machine consisting of a sliding rack and pinion. The mould is then withdrawn, and the mould-box and finished mould removed to receive the black-wash previous to casting. The fillet of the pipe is moulded separately, and secured to the top of the mould. Mr. Dixon claims—the means of making the moulds and cores of pipes, cylinders, fluted columns, square tubes, and other castings of a similar nature, as described.

MINING IN GREENLAND.—We have seen some rich specimens of copper ore (best quality) of from 65 to 70 per cent. silver-lead, iron ore, as well as cryolite, and plumbago, which has been brought from this distant locality. The discoverer is Mr. Jacob Lundt, who last year explored this terra incognita, and who has received a grant of the whole of the minerals and metals he may discover, free of all royalties. His Danish Majesty, who has given the concession to Mr. Lundt (Greenland being a Crown monopoly), has expressed great interest in his discoveries, and promised to assist him with his aid and countenance in his explorations. We have some of the pencils made from the plumbago, which are of more than average quality. A large specimen of Greenland plumbago has been presented by Mr. Lundt to the Museum of Economic Geology, Jarmyn-street. From our advertising columns, it will be seen that an experienced mineralogist is required to inspect the several lodes. That of copper, we are informed, is upwards of 9 ft. wide.

CALIFORNIA.—Col. Frémont's representative in Europe for granting leases of portions of his quartz gold mines (the Hon. David Hoffman) has, we hear, just returned to London from Paris, where he was invited to present himself by some French capitalists of high standing, for the purpose of negotiating with him treaties for grants of portions of the mineral ground on the Mariposa heights, and of agricultural tracts for settlers in the valley of that river. We believe that contracts on terms satisfactory to both parties have been concluded. We understand also that a party of capitalists at Brussels, hearing of the agent's presence in Paris, availed themselves of the opportunity of his visit to make their investigations and treat for grants also. The result has been that they, likewise, have taken a sett, and an organized band of Belgian miners either have left, or are in the course of shipping for California, to work the ground.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due during May is 263,498l., of which 18,666l. is by foreign companies. The total called in 1851 amounts to the sum of 2,076,800l. In the corresponding period of 1850, the calls were 5,651,647l.; in 1849, 10,516,910l.; and in 1848, 16,273,626l.

Original Correspondence.

PROCESSES FOR TREATING ORES AND MINERALS.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—In last week's Journal there appears a notice of a paper, recently read at a meeting of the Society of Arts, on my patented processes for treating ores and minerals. This notice contained some errors—one of such magnitude as to require some notice at my hands. The paragraph states—"The quantity of silver annually lost in the copper works amounts to 15,000,000 ounces." The quantity I named in the paper referred to was 1,500,000 ounces, which may be taken as a low estimate of the loss. It happens that silver occurs very generally in copper ores. Its absence is the exception; its presence the rule. It is quite true that I have discovered the ready means of recovering this and other valuable products from copper ores. I may add that the distinguishing feature of my process is, that whilst all others incur considerable outlay in the recovery of silver, I am enabled so to treat the ores as to produce a profit of 40 to 50 per cent. on their value, and at the same time obtain the fine copper at the rate paid by the smelters for the copper only. I have also perfected a method which I can apply to the existing copper-works for the separation of the silver from the ores, without carrying out the manufacture of alkali and chlorine.

In reply to the query appended to this notice, I am quite aware that two copper companies are extracting silver from a portion of their ores, rich in that metal; but I was not aware that Williams, Forster, and Co., are using any process for that purpose.

I am now in a position not only to offer the copper smelters a ready and effective means of extracting the silver from the ores usually smelted for copper only, but I shall also offer the mine proprietors and adventurers a participation in the advantages of my patented processes.

Beaumont-square, 5 mo., 1.

WILLIAM LONGMAID.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TREATING ORES AND MINERALS.

SIR,—I have just now read with much pleasure in your last Journal, that after the extensive experience at St. Helen's, in Lancashire, of Mr. Longmaid's patent for the extraction of copper, silver, and the manufacture of alkali, the same process is being adopted at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where equally extensive works with those at St. Helen's are now in course of erection. Although it is no more than I should expect, considering the present price of sulphur, I am glad to say that a sample of his salt cake, more correctly sulphate ash (as he terms it), which was sent to me for analysis some three or four years since, clearly proved that his decomposition of common salt was even then very complete, and to that effect I reported to the party who sent me the sample; while the delay in the further extension of his process into other parts of this country has been, doubtless, owing to the confusion created in money matters over the length and breadth of the land by the excessive railway speculations.

As, however, Mr. Longmaid's experience of Cornish iron pyrites differs somewhat from mine, I beg to trouble you with the result of my experience in the manufacture of some thousands of tons of sulphuric acid from the iron pyrites of the counties of Wicklow, Devon, Cornwall, &c., as well as from the foreign sulphur of commerce. The largest produce which I ever obtained from 1 ton (20 cwt.) iron pyrites was 3000 lbs. sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.847, and it was the produce of a mixture of three-quarters Cornish mine mud, and one-quarter of mud picked up on the seacoast of the south of England (beach mud), where it is to be got in some places in great abundance, and of excellent quality, only containing sulphur, iron, and about 15 per cent. of silica. When these two kinds are mixed together and thrown into the kilns, the heat produced is astonishingly intense, and instead of being "so friable that they were soon reduced to the condition of detached grains," was attended with some trouble to detach into moderate sized pieces, which in this instance consisted of peroxide of iron and silica, nearly all the sulphur having been disengaged and converted into vitriol. Other kinds, again, of Cornish mud, not so rich in sulphur, but containing small quantities of copper, would yield, when mixed with the mud of the Isle of Sheppey, a slag, which was attended with no little difficulty before it could be detached into the ash-pit of the kilns. And I have frequently observed, in proof of the intenseness of the heat and of the slag formed thereby, that if a bit of wood were thrown into a kiln, it would be found in the course of the 2nd day as charcoal, nearly surrounded with a quantity of slag and fused metallic iron, reduced from the oxide by the heat and the carbonaceous matter; and if the mud contained any copper, the knob of iron would be rendered very apparent to the eye, by being covered with a thin coating of pure precipitated copper, when lixiviating the mud with the valuable salts developed by the roasting process. Indeed, till I broke up these masses of iron and slag, I was, when I first saw them, not a little puzzled at the great appearance of copper in the lixiviating vessels. It is, therefore, necessary, even if they were not otherwise injurious to the action of the vitriol chambers, carefully to avoid carbonaceous matters in the kilns, else the intense heat may produce metallic iron, and cause a loss of all the copper in the mud, as the copper thus precipitated upon iron among the muds is quite useless for any purpose. On the other hand, all the Irish sulphur ores of commerce, that I have had an opportunity of examining, and they have been to the extent of some thousands of tons, always contain a small quantity of copper and zinc, which metals do not part with the sulphur in the kilns so freely as iron, though, by lixiviating the roasted mud, these metals are the first obtained as sulphates, after which the ash invariably yields some sulphate of iron, and generally a larger quantity of it than from a purer bi-sulphuret. The copper, however, from its solution, is easily precipitated by iron, when the residuum of sulphates of iron and zinc, being mixed with salt and treated in the reverberatory furnace, produce sulphate of soda—sulphate ash—and sesqui-chloride of iron, which is volatilized, with the exception that the valuable metals are first extracted, and the salt decomposed by salts containing oxygen—this operation is not unlike Mr. Longmaid's. In short, my experience has convinced me that the very finest iron pyrites may be obtained largely in Cornwall, as well as the worst. For so good is the former—it being a pure bi-sulphuret of iron—that it is to be preferred to foreign sulphur for making sulphuric acid, as it is at once cheaper and free from arsenic; for although some persons imagine the sulphur of commerce to be comparatively a pure substance, nothing can be more erroneous, as it contains arsenic as well as the inferior mud. Now, 1 ton of good mud (iron pyrites) may be had in the county for 23s., while two workmen (whose wages may be 25 per cent. higher than a large proportion of what copper miners are now getting, with not a tithe of their danger to life and limb) can roast 27 cwt. in the 24 hours; and by a new process, without any expense for nitre or cubic nitre, produce 3240 lbs. vitriol, specific gravity 1.847. Hence a ton of sulphuric acid in Cornwall can be made under 30s., while it is impossible by the same new appliance to sulphur to make vitriol for 3l. from foreign sulphur, at its present price of 9l. 10s. per ton.—W. BIRKMYRE: April 29.

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.

SIR,—I am induced by the remarks of Mr. Sutcliffe to propose a question which I have often thought of asking. No practical person will deny the entire correctness of his position, that "every difficulty of ventilation may be overcome by simply sinking more shafts." These, sufficiently numerous, and properly placed, will overcome every difficulty which can be removed. With the exception of the two or three working men who gave evidence on the last committee, and recommended as the only effectual arrangement that proprietors should employ a large number of odd men or supernumeraries, selected from the working colliers, to walk about underground, and see if there was anything they could put their hand to. No one will question that the remedial evils which have occasioned so much discussion and public enquiry would be dismissed by the adoption of Mr. Sutcliffe's proposal—it is the case which has been over and over again insisted on by practical men. Where there is a disease the first proper step is eradication not palliatives: when that is not done, a hundred nurses, as inspectors and sub-inspectors, may keep watch over the patient, and increase confusion round his bedside; but if one be badly employed, no real benefit will be gained by equally misemploying any attainable multiple of that one. The Jarrow Colliery, in all the enquiries which have been made respecting ventilation, has formed a prominent object of attention, and generally of especial incalculable and odium; yet this character cannot solely depend on its pre-eminence in fatality. The number of deaths in any one explosion have been less than in many other collieries, the highest number being 42, whereas we have Bensham 75, Felling 92, Raistor 59, Seccombe 57, Springwell 47, St. Hilda 51, Wall's-End Russell 52, Wall's-End 109, Haswell 95. The total number of deaths in Jarrow is 131, in the same space of time Wall's-End numbers 117, and through the whole time of working, 132. The next highest total to this is Felling, 120; but though the whole comparison shows that there have been a

greater number of explosions and of deaths in equal periods at Jarrow than in any other colliery, yet the difference is not so high as to account for the peculiar feeling with which it is regarded. Is the amount of odium incurred by the circumstances of danger connected with it, which are about as great as a management can have to contend with—viz.: that two seams, one the most fiery in the district, are under excavation at the same time, with only one bratticed shaft for the whole purposes of the mine? It would be very proper, in a list of casualties, to append the number of seams under work; for it is evident the deaths in a colliery working two seams ought to be halved, to give the proper proportion in a comparison with collieries working only one. But whatever are the actual merits of the late dispute, and of the determined feeling regarding this colliery, it has struck me, where so much has been already said, that nothing would be so much to the purpose as to inform us what are the actual obstacles in the way of sinking an additional shaft; whether the nature of the strata would entail excessive expense; whether there are hills to prevent its being sunk in the most effective situation; or whether the extent of coal remaining to be worked is so small as not to bear any further outlay. Certainly, under the wretchedly depressed condition of the northern coal trade, as exhibited in some late communications to your pages, there is no money to be thrown away at a price which, after royalties are deducted, can leave no profit on the capital already embarked. And, moreover, it is well established that the worst explosions have occurred from causes over which ventilation has very little control: but there are great many dangers which increased ventilation can remove, and it seems singular, if there is any considerable tract of coal remaining to the Jarrow Colliery, that the proprietors should contemplate inflicting, year by year, upon their agents an increase of the present arduous management, rather than settle the question at once by the splendid ventilation which their shaft of 14 feet would afford them as a downcast, if the sinking of a well-placed upcast could be accomplished for any sum which can enter into comparison with the cost of an explosion.—D. MUSSET: April 25.

THE BURNING COLLIERY IN CLACKMANNANSHIRE, N.B.

SIR,—I have observed in your Journal two notices of the operations going on, under the superintendence of Messrs. Gurney and Mather, in the waste of the 9-feet coal on the property of Lord Mansfield, at Sauchie, near Alloa; and as these notices are in many respects quite incorrect, I take the liberty of enclosing an extract from a local paper (the *Alloa Advertiser*), giving a true account of the state of matters up to the 19th current. Since that time the fire, occasioned by the carelessness of those in charge, has fortunately, after great risk of life and considerable expense, been extinguished; but nothing can yet be said as to the original fire, and certainly, from present appearances, there is great reason to doubt the success of the experiment. A shaft is being sunk to the crop or rise of the pit, down which the azote and other gases were forced, and until the waste is reached, no one, however scientific or sanguine he may be, can possibly with certainty affirm that the fire is got under. I shall acquaint you whenever anything definite can be said; but to-day the temperature of the shale raised from the sinking pit is upwards of 90°, which sufficiently indicates that fire still exists below. Newspaper paragraphs, such as those referred to, are calculated to mislead parties at a distance, and I trust have only to be pointed out, in order to be corrected. ONE INTERESTED.

Alloa, April 28.

Since noticing the paragraph in the *Mining Journal* we have made two or three visits to the Sauchie Fire Mine, which is situated at a place known by the name of Pittfarr, not ten minutes walk from the head of Sauchie village. The plan taken to reduce the fire was to fill the mine with carbonic acid gas. This, as is well known, is a very effective agent in extinguishing combustion, as well as destructive to human life, and it was feared that there might be fatal results to the men working in the contiguous mines, if some precautionary means were not taken to avert danger. Accordingly, some months ago, an old shaft which lay adjacent to the scene of operations was reopened, and within this was suspended a fire-lamp. By interposing between the fire mine and the other mines, the foul air was effectually draughted away, and the safety of the miners secured. Unfortunately, with every care to avoid any casualty, the cradling of the shaft one evening caught fire—the wood speedily ignited the coal, and at the time we wrote, the utmost efforts are making to suppress the conflagration. Night and day, Sabbath not excepted, the utmost activity has hitherto prevailed to accomplish the object in view. By means of leather hose, which runs down the side of the shaft, water is continuously streaming to the workmen below, whose duty it is to direct it to the burning mass; but despite all their efforts, the fire threatens to gain the mastery, and if it obtains this, a valuable adjoining seam of coal might be endangered. This unfortunate casualty is much to be regretted; it is a new fire, originating in efforts to extinguish the old fire, which has been burning and destroying coal for the last quarter of a century, though now considered effectually subdued. Many years ago, when the enclosing wall around the old fire was building, six or eight individuals perished in the mine, either by coal falling on them, or by being burned alive by the flames rushing through apertures in the wall. These deaths, as might be expected, caused much commotion in the neighbourhood at the time. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gurney, who almost never leaves the spot, may be successful in extinguishing the new fire. He is a gentleman whose scientific attainments are eminent, and of great practical skill. The statement which we copy from the *Mining Journal* is quite incorrect, as regards the quantity of coal destroyed—the fire having been entirely confined to the waste and pillars, and has never, till the present time, threatened to pass over the wall into the valuable coal-field to the dip.

NITSHILL COLLIERY.

SIR,—Would it not be worth while to compare the quantity of air passing down the Nitshill Pit with that in Eaglesbush Colliery, which Mr. J. Richardson speaks of before the Committee of the House of Lords in 1849? He says (answer 3765) the length of the air current was 1½ mile. The length of the current mentioned at Nitshill cannot be more, and we will suppose them of equal lengths. The pit (answer 3761) was very fiery, quite as much so (3731) as some in the north; but he thought (3764) if there had been 3000 cubic feet of air per minute, the explosion would not have taken place, and remarks (3759) that with 13,500 feet of air per minute he was quite astonished. The question, therefore, is—Required the quantity of air necessary to astonish Mr. Richardson, or to ventilate a very fiery mine, the air current being 1½ mile long?—Ans.: 13,500 cubic ft. per minute. The quantity in one district of Nitshill is 14,400 ft.; therefore, &c. April 30.

FAIR PLAY.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM—NEW BRITISH IRON COMPANY.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 10th inst., I perceive an article on the truck system adopted at some of the leading iron-works in this district, among which you mention the New British Iron Company's Works. Now, Sir, although that company does keep a shop for the sale of grocery, it is not just they should be classed among those who do all in their power to exact the utmost profit out of the working man. On the contrary, every article kept in that shop is as good, and sold as reasonable, as it is at any private shop in the neighbourhood. During a season when, through great depression in trade, the poor men were not employed much above a fourth of their time, they were allowed credit to the same extent, and at same prices, as when in full employ, by which means they had balances against them to the extent of upwards of 3000l., which they were allowed to repay at from 5s. to 10s. per month, according to their earnings. I admit that the principle of paying men in goods instead of cash is bad; but, at the same time, a company's shop (as it is called), when properly conducted, may be rendered a blessing instead of a curse to the working man. I can confidently state, that for a period of 15 years no workman employed at the New British Iron Company's Works at Abersychan, was in any way compelled to lay out his earnings in their shop; and the late respected manager, William Wood, Esq., has many times expressed himself, that if he had his will there should be no shop connected with those works. With a manager who views the matter in such a light the working man may be in no fear of being either supplied with inferior goods, or charged extortionate prices for the same.—FAIR PLAY: Newport, April 29.

COLLIERY MANAGEMENT—IMPROPER CONDUCT OF PITMEN.

SIR,—Having read in your valuable Journal of the 14th instant an account of a pitman having during his work wilfully taken off the top part of his safety-lamp, and thereby not only endangered his own life, but also the lives of his fellow workmen, I think that in such cases the magistrates are far too lenient. Whether it is for want of not thoroughly understanding the importance of the question I do not know, but if they would for a moment consider that by this one man's obstinacy and rashness 100 lives might have been carried into eternity without a moment's warning, I have no doubt they would then see the great necessity for severely punishing those men who use their lamps improperly. Taking into consideration the great importance of the subject, they (the magistrates) instead of committing the man for 14 days, should have committed him for 14 months. The safety-lamp, though a great blessing, is not proof against ignorance or imprudence, and it is my firm conviction that out of the many explosions which have happened since its introduction, not one has been caused by the uninjured safety-lamp; but why need we be surprised, when we have weekly—nay, we may almost say daily—proof of pitmen putting their picks through, and taking the top off the lamps? I again repeat that I consider the magistrates far too lenient in such cases. I would at the same time ask, whether such lamps are properly locked

widow-paying mine, as the stratum or killas is very congenial for mineral, and there are two beautiful white elvan courses running through the sett and crossing the lodes, and many other indications I have not here mentioned.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, &c.—ANALYSIS AND ASSAYS,
or INVESTIGATIONS OF ANY KIND, are UNDERTAKEN at the COLLEGE OF
CHEMISTRY, LIVERPOOL.
Professor—DR. SHERIDAN MURPHY, F.R.S.E.
Honorary Assistant—MR. JOSEPH DANSON, F.C.S.
A list of Fees for Analysis, and for Students Working in the Laboratory, may be ob-
tained by writing to Dr. Murphy, College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY,
ST. ENOCH, NEAR TRURO, CORNWALL.
At the FIRST HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in CHYPRASE CONSOLS
MINE, held on Friday, the 25th day of April, 1851, at the Stork Hotel, Old-square, Bir-
mingham,
CHARLES HINKS, Esq., in the chair.

The Committee submitted the balance sheet of accounts, certified by the auditor, John
Barker, Esq., M.D., which showed the total receipts to have been £563, and the ex-
penditure £587 16s. 4d., leaving balance against the Company, £24 16s. 4d.; to meet
which a call of £1 5s. per share has already been made, payable on or before the 30th of
May next. The committee in their report returning thanks to the shareholders for the
patience with which the calls have been met, and expressed their unabated confidence
in their prospects; also their entire approval in the able and effective manner in which
the mine has been carried on by their agent, Captain James Michell, whose satisfactory
reports gave them great pleasure in submitting to the notice of the shareholders, as lead-
ing to the opinion of all that no further calls would be necessary; and the substantial
character of the proprietary was proved by the fact, that not one single share has changed
hands since the commencement. The committee has also made a satisfactory contract
with Mr. Hodge, of St. Austell, for a 50-inch cylinder steam engine, to be erected and
delivered on the mine in about two months from the date of this meeting.

The following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

The report of the committee having been read—

It was proposed by Mr. Yeates, and seconded by Mr. Jones:

1. That the report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated among the shareholders.
It was now read by Dr. Barker, and seconded by Mr. Lewis:

2. That each share in Chyprase Consols Mining Company be held under the form of
certificate, and the committee be instructed to prepare one for that purpose, and that
every share in this company be duly numbered.

Proposed by Mr. Morgan, and seconded by Mr. Lilley:

3. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to divide the 256 shares, or parts
into 1024 shares, or parts, and that the committee be requested to obtain the consent of
each shareholder, and alter them accordingly.

Proposed by Mr. Yeates, and seconded by Mr. Parrish:

4. That the report now read, together with the statement of accounts, be received and
entered in the minutes.

Mr. Charles Hinks having left the chair, it was unanimously resolved,—

5. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, Charles Hinks, Esq., for
the able and efficient manner in which he had conducted the proceedings—after which
the meeting separated with entire satisfaction.
THOMAS LEWIS,
Purser to the Company, Birmingham.

WOODMAN'S WELL AND BROADBRIDGE CONSO-
LIDATED COPPER MINES.—NEAR LYDFORD, DEVON.
In 3048 shares.—Deposit £1 per share.

Prospectuses, and reports by Mr. Evan Hopkins and others, may be had on application
to Mr. James Crofts, 4, King-street, Chesham, London.
The Cost-book, it is at present intended, will be finally closed in 14 days, and the first
General Meeting held, when the mine will be put to work.—Applications for the remain-
ing shares will be received in the interval.

THE MACCLESFIELD COPPER MINE,
IN THE PARISH OF BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVONSHIRE.
Divided into 5100 shares, of £1 each, paid-up.

TO BE CONDUCTED STRICTLY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
CHARLES STEWART, Esq., 28, Regent-street, and Sillwood-place, Brighton.
THOMAS ELDRID, Esq., Tollington-park, Hoxney.
JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq., Jernyn-street, St. James's, and Isle of Wight.
JOSEPH BALL, Esq., Turlington-place, Edgeware-road.

Bankers—Royal British Bank, Tokenhouse-yard.
Consulting Engineer—Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., F.G.S.
Purser—Mr. C. Robins, Landcove, Ashburton.
Secretary—Mr. G. Bagley.

OFFICES,—5, GUILDHALL CHAMBERS, BASINGHALL-STREET.
PROSPECTUS.
The set is 1900 fathoms from east to west, on the course of the lodes, and 300 fathoms
in width, and is held under a lease from the Earl of Macclesfield for 21 years (17 of which
are unexpired), at 1-15th dues.

A shaft has been sunk 32 fathoms, and three lodes of extraordinary promise discovered.
The north lode will be intersected by the engine-shaft on sinking 5 fathoms, and the
junction of the middle and south lodes, judging from their present dip, will take place
10 fathoms deeper—such intersection and junction being in a fine channel of metalliferous
kilas, are looked forward to with a confident belief, founded upon experience, that large
deposits of ore will be found at those points. The cross courses traversing the set, as
well as the immediate junction of the granite and kilas, give unusual value to the
property. There is a powerful water-wheel on the mine, with machinery adequate to every
purpose to the present depth; new pumps and pitwork have been fixed throughout the
shaft—smiths' shop, offices, and outbuildings are erected, and a lead cut, yielding an
abundant supply of water for all working purposes.

Within the last fortnight another copper lode has been discovered, 600 fathoms west of
the present works; and from the reports of practical agents, it will be seen that great
value is placed upon this discovery.

The mine is conducted on the principle of cash payments for all supplies (whereby a
great saving will be effected, and all liabilities avoided), and the mode of working carried
out on the principles laid down by Mr. Evan Hopkins, C.E.

A sum of nearly £3000 has already been expended on the mine, the lease of which, to-
gether with the machinery and materials, have been purchased by this Company for the
sum of £500, and 1600 shares of £1 paid-up.

Reports of Captain Samuel Secombe, of the Phoenix Mine, with other mining captains,
may be had at the offices.

Applications for shares to be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the mines, where
plans and specimens of the ore from the lodes may be seen, and prospectuses obtained.

WHEEL ZION COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD.
In 4096 shares—£1 10s. per share.

On the "Cost-book" Principle, and subject to the Statutory Laws of Cornwall.
Liability limited to 30s. per share.

Mine Agent—Capt. S. Vivian. Secretary—Mr. R. P. Lemon.
Bankers—West of England Banking Company, and Messrs. Glyn and Co.
Committee of Management—To be selected from the shareholders.

Situation—Twelve miles from Plymouth and Four from Tavistock.
Extent—330 acres. Term of Lease—21 years, from June, 1850.
Rent—£20 per annum. Lords' Dues—One-fifth. Outlay—£5500.

SIXTEEN copper lodes, and FIVE silver-lead lodes have been discovered in WHEEL
ZION. The silver-lead ore contains, by assay, upwards of 100 ounces of silver to the ton
of ore, which yields 50 per cent. of lead. Two remarkably fine copper lodes have been
very recently discovered, one of them 13 feet wide, the other 16 feet wide, and only 6 fms.
apart. A small shaft has been sunk on the 13-foot lode, and the ore assayed at the depth
of 8 feet and of 25 feet from the surface: the product of the former is 54 per cent., and
of the latter 23 per cent. So rich a copper lode, so near the surface, is almost unparalleled.
This lode has already been proved to the length of 120 fathoms, and there is every proba-
bility of its extending through the whole set.

The adjoining mines will drain Wheel Zion to a considerable depth; and land carriage
of the ore is entirely saved, as vessels exceeding 150 tons can be loaded at the mine.
The further expenditure of about £1200 will make Wheel Zion a dividend-paying mine.
Six months will be sufficient for this purpose. All future outlay may be provided by
sales of ore.

The general features of this mine are remarkably similar to those of the Devon Great
Consols, from which it is distant about 1½ mile, and which it promises to equal in pro-
ductiveness. The profits of the Devon Great Consols are about £50,000 per annum; and
the shares in that mine (£1 paid) are now selling for £310 per share.

Prospectuses may be had, and full reports and specimens seen, at the offices of Mr. R.
P. Lemon, New Bath, Bath; Messrs. Edwards and Son, Bristol; Messrs. Lucas and
Kirk, Liverpool; Mr. P. Searles, Exeter; and Mr. R. Johnson, Shortland, Throm-
morton-street, London—to either of whom applications for shares may be made.

WHEEL WILLIAMS (COPPER),—EAST CORNWALL.
In 4000 shares.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

CONSULTING ENGINEER:
Joshua H. Hitchens, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Devon Great Consols Mining Co.
BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.

The engine-shaft of this mine is distant only about 300 fathoms directly west of the
engine-shaft of Great Wheel Marrow Devon Great Consols; the two sets being di-
vided by the River Tamar. Wheel Williams is situated at Latchley, in the parish of Cal-
stock, Cornwall. The set is traversed by several lodes, two of which are a continuation
of those which form a junction at Wheel Maria, but they have been only partially de-
veloped. All the lodes are intersected by a powerful cross-course about the middle of the
set. The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of 20 fathoms on the north lode, which is
5 to 6 feet wide, and the different levels driven, even so shallow, have yielded about 150
tons of good copper ore.

An engine-shaft has been sunk 30 fathoms on the south lode, which averages 3 feet in
width, and has returned from the several levels black and yellow copper ore—good spec-
imens of which are now to be seen at the office. The accompanying Reports testify to
the more than ordinarily good prospects of this mine, and in particular, the positive man-
ner in which Capt. James Richards (the chief agent at the Devon Great Consols) speaks
of the results, is very encouraging.

There are erected on the mine an engine-house, a 45-inch cylinder steam-engine, pumps,
and other materials, as well as a counting-house, smith's shop, and other necessary build-
ings. The exceedingly high terms upon which the former Company held the grant, ren-
dered it inadvisable for them to continue the operations, however successful they might
be. These high terms arose from there being upwards of 50 applications for the set at
the time the late adventurers obtained it.

The present adventurers having obtained the set with a considerable and a very im-
portant addition to it, together with the machinery, &c. (which the promoters put in good
working order), at the moderate dues of 1-15th, are willing to dispose of 8000 shares, at
£3 10s. per share, which, after paying for the set, plant, and preliminary expenses, will
leave £2000 for working capital.

Applications for these shares may be addressed to J. H. Capper, Esq., the Stock Ex-
change, and 27, Change alley, London. No allotments will be made, but transfers will
be given on payment of the money.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Cost-book
Returns provide that no adventures shall hold less than five (5000ths) parts, or shares, in
this mine.

The reports of Mr. Arthur Dean, C.E., Capt. Hambly, former agent at this mine, Mr.
James Richards, chief agent of Devon Great Consols; and Robert Dunstan, chief agent of
West Caradon, will be found in the prospectus, which may be obtained at the office.

IVY TOR COPPER MINE.—STICKLEPATH, NEAR
OAKHAMPTON, DEVON.

Divided into 1024 shares, of £5 each.—Deposit £1 10s. per share.
There are a few shares remaining in this adventure—applications for the same are re-
quested to be made immediately, as after Monday, the 12th inst., the books will be closed,
when no further applications will be attended to.
Prospectuses, &c., may be had at the offices of the Union Mining Company, 6, Austin-
friars, London.—Dated London, May 2, 1851.

WHEEL VICTORIA (COPPER),—ST. NEOT, CORNWALL.
—This Mine is directly west of the South and West Caradon Mines, and upon
the same lodes. It is divided into 4000 shares, and worked on the "Cost-book" System.

Prospectuses, containing the reports of Captains R. Dunstan, of West Caradon, James
Richards, of Devon Great Consols, James Osborn, of Wheel Vention, Ellery and Kemp, of
Trelawny, William Lean, of Holmbush, and Samuel Richards, of Trehane, may be ob-
tained from J. H. Capper, Esq., the Stock Exchange, and 27, Change-alley, London, who
is also instructed to dispose of a limited number of shares.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINE,—CARDIGAN, WALES.
—Now divided into 5000 shares, of £1 each, instead of 2000 shares, at £2 each,
as at present constituted.

The present shareholders retaining the 2000 shares as held by them originally, thus
leaving 3000 shares to issue at £1 per share, for the purpose of realising funds amply
sufficient to pay the future workings of the mine, and for building and fixing the requisite
machinery now required for dressing the ore and raising them to the surface, &c., and
for bringing this valuable mine into a profitable and dividend-paying state without
further calls.

The Committee of Management and Trustees to be chosen from the body of shareholders,
at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

Bankers—The Royal British Bank, Leithbury, London.

Secretary—Mr. J. Bowes.

Managing Agent—Capt. Sampson Trevelyan.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
This set is, and has been for more than two years, held under lease granted by W. C.
Gilbertson, Esq., at 1-12th dues, and extends 3½ miles on the course of the lodes, and
upwards of half a mile in width; and is situated near to the most productive silver-lead
mines in Wales, including East Daren, Cefn Bruno, Goginan, which has divided £44,000,
or £440 per share, Lisburne, which has also divided £209,000 in dividends, equal to £209
per share, and other rich and dividend-paying mines.

There are several lodes running through this very extensive set, averaging from 6 to
8 feet wide, composed of kilas, with a large portion of Jack and spar, and intermixed
with good branches of silver-lead ore; the ground throughout being most congenial for
silver-lead, precisely of the same character prevailing in the most productive mines of
this celebrated district.

Since the commencement of the company's operations, we have driven east on the lode
in the level 30 fathoms, and which is 8 feet wide, composed of Jack and spar, with
good branches of silver-lead, from which we have raised many tons, now on the surface.
There is also a shaft sunk 7 fathoms below the set level, 8 feet deep and 6 feet wide,
which is fully adapted for any size of pump and shaft gear, with a ladder way for
the men; there is also a powerful water-wheel now on the mine, capable of drawing the
water, crushing, and for all purposes that may be required; also, a never-failing supply
of water running through the set, called the Leary, rendering steam-power quite un-
necessary. On the western side of the mine we have also driven a level 40 fathoms on
the course of the same lode, where it maintains its regular size and quality, with good
bunches of ore, averaging from 7 to 8 feet wide; it being seldom known to fall that a
champion lode like this should prove otherwise than a good one, and to warrant rich
deposits of ore in depth, and entirely through this most extensive and valuable set, it
having been pronounced by the most experienced captains and agents in Wales to be as
good a mine as any in the country.

The metalliferous district of this set, together with its relative position in connection
with the rich and productive mines in this neighbourhood, the never-failing supply of
water, the facility of carriage (being within six miles of a shipping port), and with every
advantage for working such an extensive concern as this is likely to be, renders it un-
necessary to doubt but that this mine will prove one of the best in the district.

Applications for shares made to T. Fuller and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London; to
Mr. James Lane, 52, Threadneedle-street; and Mr. Thomas Jordan, 75, Old Broad-
street, City; where specimens of the ore already raised may be seen, and every infor-
mation obtained.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN SAMPSON TREVELYAN.

Talisian, Wales, March 12.—In handing you a report of this mine, I beg to say that
from the commencement of working, in November, 1849, we have extended on the lode
in the level east, from a cross-cut which was driven by the old men about 80 years
ago, 30 fathoms, averaging full 8 feet wide, composed of kilas, with large portions of
Jack and spar, intermixed with good branches of silver-lead ore, several tons of the latter
being now on surface. Not finding much improvement in driving this level, we com-
menced sinking a shaft on its course, 8 feet long and 6 feet wide, capable of taking all
necessary machinery for drawing the water, stuff, and other purposes, to any extent;
this shaft is now down below the level 30 fathoms, and in sinking we found the lode vary-
ing from 5 to 8 feet wide, and much improved in appearance in the last 5 feet,
yielding at present 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. The water becoming so powerful, we
could not work to any advantage without machinery; in consequence, we commenced
building a new wheel, which is now finished, of sufficient power to pump the water and
crush the stuff; we have a powerful stream of water at all times of the year running
through the centre of this set, called the Leary, rendering steam-power unnecessary.
West of the river, from the bottom of the hill, and about 100 fathoms from the abo-
mentioned workings, we have driven a level on the course of the lode 40 fathoms west,
averaging in size from 7 to 8 feet, composed of kilas, spar, and good branches of silver-
lead ore, good specimens of which are now to be seen on the mine. There are several
other lodes to be seen in this set of a very promising appearance. It extends, with
the new addition of ground to be included in your lease, three miles in length on the
run of the lodes, and upwards of half a mile in breadth; the ground is all taken up
for mining purposes to the east and west of this set, and several applications have been
made to the proprietor of the land for the piece of ground we have lately obtained in
addition to our former set at the same royalty, 1-12th. Judging from the appearance of
this lode, I should recommend the sinking of the shaft with as little delay as possible, to a
depth of 30 fathoms, then to extend level on its course east and west, which will lead to
profitable results to the shareholders. It is a very rare thing to find such a champion
lode as this to prove otherwise than a good one in depth, and the mine has been pro-
nounced by many of the most experienced captains and agents in Wales as one of the
best in the country. A further outlay of not exceeding 500l., for pumps, machinery,
&c., will get it in thorough working order for raising and dressing the ore. We have a
shipping port within six miles of the mine, with good carriage roads, which is a great
advantage to the working of such an extensive concern as this is likely to be.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINE,—CARDIGAN, WALES.
APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the above MINE to be made to Mr. T. Fuller,
51, Threadneedle-street; Mr. James Lane, 52, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Thos. Jordan,
75, Old Broad-street; or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, No. 51, Thread-
needle-street, where plans, prospectuses, and specimens of the ore now being raised from
the mine may be seen, and every information obtained.

THE OWLACOMBE BEAM AND UNION TIN AND COPPER
MINING COMPANY, DEVONSHIRE.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
In 19,000 shares, of £1 each, without further liability.

OFFICES,—75, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN—Colonel A. PERCEVAL.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—ROBERT PASSENER, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co.
SECRETARY—Mr. Robert Hunt.

The sets, situate about two miles from Ashburton, comprise grants extending over
nearly one square mile, and are held on 1-20th dues, and other favourable conditions.
Their returns of tin and copper have for centuries given celebrity to the district. Much
of the ground is unexplored—no greater depth than 60 fathoms having been reached.
Facts known to the proprietors afford the certainty of realising immediate profits,
by the simple increase of working power.

The extensive machinery and the dressing floors of the mines are in good condition.
The capital to be £12,000, in 12,000 shares, of £1 each, for which scrip will be issued.
This capital, less the purchase-money, £2000; and the preliminary expenses of formation,
will be applied to the working of the sets.

The direction of the mines is vested in a committee of shareholders in London, assisted
by a local committee in Ashburton.

The accounts to be made up monthly, audited bi-monthly, printed and sent to the re-
gistered shareholders.

The registered shareholders to meet every six months in London, when a dividend
will be declared out of the sales of the ores.

The days of meeting to be on the second Tuesday in every January and July, com-
mencing on the 13th of January, 1852.

For 14 days previous to each meeting a balance-sheet, prepared by the purser and
signed by the chairman, to lie at the office of the company, for inspection by all the
shareholders.

Should the subscribed capital of the company be so diminished as to leave only enough
to cover liabilities, and the expenses of winding up the affairs of the company, a general
meeting of the registered shareholders shall be convened by public advertisement, in-
serted once in two London daily newspapers, in the *Mining Journal*, and in one Devon-
shire, and one Cornwall weekly newspaper; and should the majority of the registered
shareholders decide to continue the undertaking, the dissentients shall be paid off and
accept such rate per share as may be agreed; or, in case of difference on that point, the
same to be fixed by arbitration in the usual way, and on the principle of estimate in
abandoned mines.

Applications for shares may be made to Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Thread-
needle-street; Messrs. Caunter, Falk, & Oregah, Ashburton, Devon—where prospectuses
and all information may be obtained.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

It is obvious that, if these mines are worked with a judicious outlay of capital, they will
realise an ample remuneration to all parties who may embark in the undertaking.

—CHARLES DEAN, C.E., Exeter.

Caunter's pitch about 10 fms. above the adit near the bounds. There can be no doubt
that the ore ought to be followed carefully to the south east, and worked in other
levels than those yet proved. In the 25 and 35 fm. levels, these branches may possibly
show some indication of coming into the main lode in the deep; and this would almost
certainly lead to the discovery of a very rich and probably extensive course of ore; a
good deal may be expected from this part of the mine. I would next observe that the
copper branch is also a point of great interest and importance in these mines. It should,
I think, be pursued very steadily, and chiefly with a view to lay open the resources of the
mines in this respect.
Prof. D. T. ANSTED.

As the shoots of tin are dipping east, and the granite falling from the western hill under
which has been broken from them, which must have amounted to many thousands of
pounds, I think you are fully justified in sinking the shaft deeper; as there is a great
probability of its being productive of much tin ore.

—Capt. JAMES CARPENTER, near Tavistock.

The geological position of the mines is most favourable, being at the junction of
the strata, the prime indicators of metallic deposits. We may divide the sets into two
parts for mining purposes; the northern is where the extensive workings have been made
on four lodes, which with improved power, we expect to raise in depth. In the southern
portion of these mines there are five distinct lodes of large dimensions unworked, ex-
cept at the surface, and only so far as they could be excavated without the aid of ma-
chinery.

—ADAM MURRAY, Junr., Mineral Surveyor.

April 23.—I have not the least doubt but what she will make a good dividend-paying
mine.
Capt. THOMAS TEAGUE.

MINING SHARE AND METAL BROKER,
OFFICES,—No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.

MR. THOMAS JORDAN has FOR SALE SHARES in the following DIVIDEND-
PAYING and other first-rate MINES—Alfred Consols, Leland Consols, Fowey Consols,
North Wheel Bassett, Stray Park, Bryn-Arian, Wheal Harriet, Cook's Kitchen, Cefn Gwyn,
East Wheal-Russell, West Goginan, Allyn-Crib, Dyngwm, and many other mines in full
working, and is now prepared to CONDUCT PURCHASES in all DESCRIPTIONS of
MINING PROPERTY.

MINING SHARES.—MR. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER.
OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in
the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical
visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly
acquainted with their respective merits.—MR. VATCHER has at his command, at all times,
practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be
done without delay.

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE-
TERRACE, EXETER.—MR. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE-BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of
ANY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of
such stock as appears the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who
give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information in the mine (either in person
or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales of pur-
chases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged.

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE BROKER AND VIEWER,
16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER,
No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT, 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET,
is now prepared to OFFER his SERVICES in the FORMATION of MINING
COMPANIES, on the Cost-book System; and also to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY
of those already established. His offices are advantageously situated. Satisfactory re-
ferences can be given.—London, April 5, 1851.

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING AND GENERAL
SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, 6, FINCHURCH-PLACE,
SOUTH, and 6, WEST-STREET, FINCHURCH-CIRCUS, have SHARES on SALE in
DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the
safest and most unexceptionable investment.

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends
to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every
attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE of SHARES.
*Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

MR. MANUEL begs to inform his Friends of his REMOVAL
to No. 36, AUSTINFRIARS, and would be happy to ASSIST in the FORMATION
of COMPANIES for the WORKING of MINES, and conducting the MANAGEMENT
of those ALREADY FORMED—having spacious and convenient Offices for that purpose.

MESSRS. TREVARTON AND CO., MINING SHARE
DEALERS AND BROKERS,—5, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL.

MR. CREFT,—MINING SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE
OF MINING SHARES.
DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 38, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PUR-
CHASE of SHARES.

Where Great Consols. Shares for Disposal. South Caradon
West Caradon. Wheal Mary Ann. Great Wheal Sheel
Trelawny. Wellington. Trevelyan
West Buller. Bedford United
Tolguis.

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No CHARGE
made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

DOLAUNGWYN SLATE QUARRY, NEAR ABERDOVEY,
NORTH WALES.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENT.

A fine SLATE PROPERTY, in NORTH WALES, now presents itself to the notice of
the public: it is only 7 miles distant from a shipping port (Aberdovey), with a good
turnpike road to the whole way at which port the Slate and Slab can be shipped at a mo-
derate freight, either to London or Liverpool.

The joints in the Quarry are very good, and the metal (a bright blue, and free from
spots) is equal to any in the Principality.

The extent of the vein is about three-quarters of a mile in length, by an average width
of from 20 to 30 yards; and, from the favourable position and inclination of the vein, it
can be opened and wrought at a comparatively small outlay. The fall for refuse is all
that can be wished for, and the space ample for centuries.

There is water-power sufficient for all purposes of machinery within 250 yards of the
Quarry, to which an incline can be made at a trifling expense.

It is proposed to put this property into 4000 shares, at £2 10s. each. A deposit of £1 10s.
per share will be required upon allotment, and no call to be made at a less interval than three
months, and then only of 10s. per share, with the full consent of a majority at a general
meeting, to be convened for that purpose.

A General Meeting will be convened within 14 days after the allotment of the shares,
when trustees and a managing committee will be chosen from amongst the shareholders
present.—All monies to be paid into the London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street,
London (and for which a banker's receipt will be given), to the credit of the managing
committee, to be appointed as stated in the last paragraph.

NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be RECEIVED after MONDAY, the 26th inst.,
as immediately after that day the shares will be allotted.

Applications for shares (not less than five), prospectuses, &c., to be made to the Secre-
tary, at the offices of the Union Mining Company, 6, Austinfriars, London.
Dated London, May 2, 1851.

Mining Exchange Official Share List.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—May 2, 1851.

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	17 1/2	16 1/2	7 1/2
Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Berrow (copper), Liskeard	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	5
Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	5	5	5
Botalack (tin and copper), St. Just	215	220	7
Brewer (copper), Gwennap	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Butterton (lead), Menheniot	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Callington (lead and copper), Callington	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Carbena (tin and copper), Gwennap	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	125	55
Carn Brea (lead), Cardiganshire	6	6	55
Comfort (copper), Gwennap	65	70 65	55
Condurow (copper and tin), Camborne	20	95 112	55
Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15	8	55
Crane and Bejawa (copper), Camborne	20	34	55
Cwm Erda (lead), Cardiganshire	6	34	55
Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	105	55
Darwen (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	3	55
Darwen and Clontony Consols (copper)	10	15	1 1/2
Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	305 307 1/2	55
Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6 1/2	42	55
East Basset (copper), Redruth	5	18 20	55
East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3	6 1/2	55
East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7 1/2	3	55
East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	17	58 59	55
East Godolphin (copper), Gwennap	17 1/2	21	55
East Gunns Lake Junction (copper)	4	405 412 1/2	2
East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan	28	155 160	55
East Seta (tin and copper), Redruth	4	22	55
East Tamar Consols (silver-lead)	14	3 1/2	1
East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	4	12 14	55
East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	150 160	55
East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	10	55
East Wheal Lelsure (copper)	8	16	55
East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	80	550	55
East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	84 64	44	4 1/2
Esqair Lee Llanfihangel-y-Crothyn	4 1/2	44	55
Fowey Consols (copper), Fowey	40	30	1 1/2
Garrow (lead), Cardiganshire	40	1 1/2	55
Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire	5	200	55
Gonamen (copper), St. Cleer	46	15	55
Graham and St. Aubyn (copper)	80	43 46	55
Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	250	55
Great Wheal Alfred, St. Erth and Phillack	3	3 1/2	55
Great Wheal Badden (tin and silver-lead)	20	85	55
Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29	6 1/2	55
Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6 1/2	7	55
Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	7	34	55
Heligaton Down (copper), Calstock	24	11 1/2	55
Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	15	16 1/2	10 1/2
Holmbeak (lead and copper), Callington	24	21 22	55
Kewick (lead), Portlincade, near Kewick	11	2 3	55
Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	35	24	55
Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	95	50	55
Lamheroo Wheal Maria (copper and tin)	12	14 1/2	55
Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	57	22	55
Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	17	21 1/2	55
Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	75	730	55
Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire	10	9	55
Llwynnallw (lead), Cardiganshire	35	24 25	55
Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	24	4	55
Merilyn (lead), Flint	1	1 1/2	55
Molland (lead and copper), St. Hilary	1	1 1/2	55
Montgomery (lead and copper)	7 1/2	12	55
North Buller (copper), Redruth	5	13	55
North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	2	14	55
North Wh. Buller (tin and copper), St. Hilary	45	500	55
North Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	10	160	55
North Wheal Lelsure, Perranabuloe	14	12	55
Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	555	650	55
Penralt	1	4 1/2	55
Penhauger	1	6	55
Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	35	30	55
Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	120	55
South of Scotland	30	120	55
South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	30	120	55
South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1	160 165	165
South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	16	160 165	55
South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	33 1/2	4	55
South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1	350	55
South Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	290 295 305	55
South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	2	55
South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	10	55
Spearm Consols (tin), St. Just	12	40	55
St. Aubyn and Gylfa (copper and tin)	24	40	55
St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	80	55
Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	15	15 16	55
Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	4 1/2	4
Tary Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8 1/2	24	55
Tinctor (copper and tin), near Pool	7	6 1/2	55
Tokenbury (copper), St. Ives, Liskeard	8 1/2	7 1/2	55
Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1	8	55
Trebarrah, Perranabuloe	1	5	55
Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1	5	55
Tregorden (silver-lead), Wadebridge	24	5 7	5 6
Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	14	15 14 1/2	55
Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2 1/2	3 1/2
Treloweth, St. Erth	4 1/2	7	7 9
Trelusack, Stithians, Cornwall	4	5	55
Trey Consols (tin), St. Ives	4	6	55
Tresavean (copper), Gwennap	20	25	55
Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	130	215 210	55
Trevelick (lead), St. Teath	95	95	55
Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	300	90	55
United Mines (copper), Gwennap	64	9	55
Wellington (copper and tin), Perranabuloe	58	22	55
West Alfred Consols (tin), St. Just	10	1225	117 1/2
West Buller (copper), Redruth	20	117 118 1/2	55
West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	10	3	55
West Ding-Dong (tin)	10	11	55
West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	123	83 85
West Providence (tin), St. Erth	67	4	55
West Seta (copper), Camborne	13 1/2	4	55
West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
West Wheal Alfred	7	20	55
West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	12	8	55
West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	8	4	55
West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwennap	5	2	55
Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5	1 1/2	55
Wheal Langmaid (lead)	12	15	55
Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	7 1/2	62 63	63 64
Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	19	38 39	55
Wheal Pley (copper), Redruth	20 1/2	105	55
Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	107	190	55
Wheal Seta (tin and copper), Camborne	7 1/2	53 54	53 54
Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	94	24	55
Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwennap	40	45 50	55
Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	35	7 1/2	55
Wheal Vanton (silver-lead), Liskeard	35	7 1/2	55

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
Allen Mining Company (copper), Norway	14 1/2	3	55
Australian (copper), South Australia	4	1 1/2	55
Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	23	4 1/2	55
Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	80	55
Copago Mining Company (copper), Chile	40	62	55
General Mining Association (iron and coal), Nova Scotia	50	14	55
Kingsland Mining Association (silver), Germany	2 1/2	2 1/2	55
Linares (lead), Spain	3	2 1/2	55
Ditto Preference	3	14	55
Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	50 1/2	50 1/2	55
Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	40	40	55
National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	1 1/2 3 1/2	55
North British Australian (copper), S. A. & New Z.	1	7 1/2	55
Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	15	10 1/2	55
St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	10 1/2	55
United Mexican (silver), Mexico	24 1/2	24 1/2	55
Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	3	2 1/2	55

The particulars of the following mines, though not included in the Official Share List, have been furnished by known correspondents, on whose authority they are published:—

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
Allt-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont	5	7 1/2	7 1/2
Appleford (silver-lead and cop.), St. Ives	14	34	55
Ballowadean (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10 1/2	55
Balmoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	4 1/2	55
Barristown (lead), Carrick	5 1/2	—	55
Bawden (silver-lead), St. Teath	—	—	55
Bishopons (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2 1/2	10	55
Black Burn, Aiston, Cumberland	15	109	55
Blackburn (lead), Walsley	50	12 1/2	55
Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	—	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	7 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Bolenow	2 1/2	4 1/2	55
Bolowal and Nanpess (tin), St. Just	—	30	55
Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plymouth	1	54 1/2	54 1/2

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
240 Boscon (tin), St. Just	12 1/2	10 1/2	55
400 Boscon (tin), St. Just	5	1 1/2	55
1024 Bottle Hill (copper), Plymouth	1	1 1/2	55
286 Brifford Consols	10	8	55
10000 British Iron, New, regia. (iron)	12	8	55
2000 Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	55
3000 Bronfild (lead)	—	4	1 1/2
107 Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe	53 1/2	9	9
2000 Bwch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4 1/2	55
1000 Cae-Gwynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4 1/2	55
4000 Calstock United (copper)	5	6	6
1000 Call (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	1	1 1/2	55
1000 Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	8 1/2	55
20000 Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2 1/2	55
1168 Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	3	55
1536 Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ives	2 1/2	1 1/2	55
1024 Carn Gwalter, Morvah	—	4	55
3000 Cartliew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4	6	55
1056 Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	2 1/2	5	55
3000 Cassandra Anne (lead and cop.), Stoke Clims	5	—	55
5000 Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1	1 1/2	55
256 Chyprase, St. Endor, Cornwall	3	25 30	55
1000 Copper Bottom (copper), Gwennap	7	7 1/2	55
900 Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	55
211 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	28 1/2	7	55
1600 Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes, Mont.	84 1/2	10 1/2	55
1000 Cwm Daren	1	3	55
2000 Cwm Seta	—	4	55
3000 Dalrhuw (copper and lead), Brecon	1 1/2	10	55
5000 Devon Consols North (cop. and sil.-lead)	2 1/2	4	55
768 Devon Great Tinctor, North Bovey	2	6	55
1000 Dhurolde (copper) Ireland	2	5	55
180 Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	25 1/2	17	55
128 Drift Moor (tin), Saneared	1	1 1/2	55
1536 Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnow	1	2	55
3000 Dyfnafwm (lead)	10	11 1/2	12
1024 East Ballewadden (tin), Saneared	1 1/2	1 1/2	55
2048 East Boringdon Park	4	3	55
128 East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	3	55
1000 East Trelack	1	2 1/2	55
256 East Tywarthayle (copper), St. Agnes	11	8 1/2	9
256 East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	4 1/2	7	55
512 East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1 1/2	1 1/2	55
1024 East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	4	1 1/2	55
1000 East Wheal Reeth	4	1 1/2	55
4000 East Wheal Russell	84 64	54 1/2	55
1024 Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4 1/2	3	55
1024 Fernhill (tin), Plymton	—	—	55
1000 Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1 1/2	1	55
768 Frodd Llydd Mines (lead)	14	3 1/2	55
2560 Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5 1/2	4 1/2	55
3750 General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper)	14	5 1/2	55
2500 Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	2 1/2	7 1/2	55
1000 Gelli-rh-y-n (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	55
2000 Great Cowarth (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2 1/2	3
11000 Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	2	2 1/2	3 1/2
1024 Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	5	8 1/2	55
4000 Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims	5	5	55
768 Great Wheal Constantine, Camelford	5	5	55
1024 Hawkmoor (cop.), Calstock, Gunns Lake	7 1/2	8	55
39 Helvellyn Mining Company, Westmoreland	16	20	55
1500 Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	2 1/2	1 1/2	55
10000 Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12 1/2	1 1/2	55
1024 La Min (Gwynar), tin and copper	24	4	55
100 Lamheroo Wheal Maria Estate	50	20	17 1/2
5000 Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	—	55
252 Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	10	8	54
6000 Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	55
5000 Low's Patent Copper Company	7	10	55
6000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	15	55
256 Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25 1/2	15	55
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.)	7	—	55
1024 Modonham & Marabrou (copper & lead)	12	2 1/2	55
160 Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	2	3
320 Nansogollan (tin and copper), Camborne	3	5	55
200 Nantoes (lead), Cardiganshire	34	30	55
3000 Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	—	5 1/2	55
6000 New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestow	14	14	14
2048 New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1	1	55
256 North Fowey Consols	1	25	55
5000 North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1 1/2	8	55
256 North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	1	55
2000 North Tamar Consols (silver-lead & cop.)	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024 North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	2	2	55
512 Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	2	12	55
2048 Okel Tor (lead)	4	8	55
1000 Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	5	11	55
4384 Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3	8	55
2048 Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	24	7	55
1024 Penzance Consols (tin), Saneared	2 1/2	3	55
1000 Pen-y-bone and Ergold (lead)	4	6 1/2	55
1160 Perran Moor (copper and tin)	24 1/2	45	55
1000 Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	34	7 1/2	55
200 Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinhorne	—	240	55
2048 Plymouth Wh. Yeoland Cons. (tin), Plym.	1 1/2	6	55
1000 Polberrto (tin), St. Agnes	15	—	55
2000 Polar (copper and tin)	1	3	55
1024 Praed Consols (tin), Towanhead	14	17 1/2	55
2000 Rhoswydd and Bachelindon (lead)	10 1/2	—	55
10000 Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	80	12	55
10000 Ditto New	7	3	55
2048 Rocks and Trevelyan (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	4 1/2	55
2048 Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	3 1/2	4
1024 Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	24	24	55
10000 Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (cop. & tin)	1	1 1/2	55
2048 Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	—	55
3000 South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	—	55
256 South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28 30	55
1024 South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	4	7 1/2	55
300 South Spence (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	55
280 Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	55
999 St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	5	55
1200 Tolearne (tin and copper), Camborne	8	3 1/2	3 1/2
1024 Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	14	1 1/2	55
2048 Trelawny (copper and lead), Lanivet	1 1/2	1 1/2	55
1024 Tremar (copper), Liskeard	1	1 1/2	55
512 Trethry (copper), St. Cleer	8 1/2	5 1/2	55
512 Treville (lead), Lewanick	2 1/2	9	55
1000 Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2 1/2	55
4000 Tyn-y-Worgold (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4 1/2	55
500 Tywarthayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes	70	34 1/2	55
1024 United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	10	10 1/2	55
5000 Warleggan Consols (copper)	—	1	55
8000 West Banna (copper), Illogan	4	8 1/2	55
256 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	—	50 1/2	55
1024 West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2	1 1/2	55
512 West Fowey Cons. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	55
2048 West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	18	3	55
1020 West Nantymwyn	—	1	55
1024 Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	4	8 40	55
256 West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinhorne	22	2	55
3000 West Shephard (lead and copper)	24	3	55
1024 West Phoenix, Linkinhorne	3	4	55
13500 West Polgoth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
120 West Trebhelhan (copper), Gwennap	15	20	55
1024 West Wheal Friendship (copper)	3	4	55
4000 West Wheal Russell	—	4	55
500 West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	15	13	55
1024 West Wheal Virgin (tin), Saneared	1 1/2	3	55
1070 Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13 1/2	16	55
1000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	17	44 5 1/2	55
3000 Wheal Agate (copper), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	55
1328 Wheal Arthur (silver-lead & cop.), Calstock	1 1/2	11 1/2	55
3073 Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	4	1 1/2	1 1/2
120 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	10	25	55
256 Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwynear	1 1/2	5	55
1024 Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	1	1	3
5000 Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1	7	6 1/2
1024 Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	3	55
256 Wheal Crib (copper), Gwennap	—	6	55
8000 Wheal Dore (tin and copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	6	55
182 Wheal Elkabeth (copper), Redruth	19	18	55
1024 Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)	3	5 6	55
182 Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	12	20	55
764 Wheal France (copper), near Tavistock	14 1/2	8 5 1/2	55
100 Wheal Friendship (tin), St. Agnes	70	65	55
126 Wheal Golden (copper)	120	12	6 1/2
4000 Wheal Golden (lead), Perranzabuloe	2	6	55
1000 Wheal Gust (tin and copper), St. Hilary	4	1	55
1024 Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakenhampton	—	1	55
2048 Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	4	1 1/2	55
2560 Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	1 1/2	55
216 Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	8	55
6000 Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	4	2 1/2	55
1000 Wheal Lemon, Germoe	13 1/2	1	55
1024 Wheal Mary (silver-lead and copper)	2	2 1/2	55
999 Wheal Mary (copper), Redruth	16	2	55
1024 Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	55
1024 Wheal Mary, Emma, Tavistock	1 1/2	24 3 1/2	3 1/2
1024 Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranzabuloe	3 1/2	1 1/2	3
1660 Wheal Oak, near Helston	14	1 1/2	55
40 Wheal Owles, St. Just	—	200	55
3000 Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2 1/2	44	55
138 Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	10 1/2	—	55
210 Wheal Prospect	4	7	55
8000 Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	2 1/2	2 1/2	55
256 Wheal Rannoch (copper), St. Agnes	2 1/2	2 1/2	55
4000 Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1	1 1/2	55
999 Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepher	2	—	55
1024 Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	1 1/2	1 1/2	55
512 Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lelant	7	7	55
1000 Wheal Sunn, Breage and Crowan	1	2	55